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RS.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.'

DUERIES ON PEAT AND MUCK LANDS. us as follows:

the best method of preventing the worms from destroying the grass roots-remedy for Committee award it the first premium. the drought affecting this kind of soil.

I have wished many times that I knew hands so when I have handled it, making award. them much the same as wet ashes would."

treatise as he desires. It has never yet been published with this Report and other statewritten, and will not be, until there shall be more research into these things, both by the practical man and the chemist. Dana's Muck Manual is a good work for teaching the best mode of converting muck, or peat, into manure, and as far as that is concerned, is a valuable work; but the work, treating of all the forms, characters and conditions of muck and peat lands-best mode of cultivating and managing, &c., and in all their vari- To the Committee of the Kennebec County eties and situations, has never been written, and cannot be, as it ought, until much more knowledge is obtained concerning them.

It is possible the "puckering" of the hands, and raised by me in this village. that our friend speaks of, when handling muck, may be owing to acid, or acids, in it; although we cannot say this with any cer-

We have seen some mucks that contained water holding a small quantity of astringent matter in solution, like a weak tan liquor. This was probably imbibed from some decomposing vegetables, or roots, that contained astringent matter. The series they be

"DON'T PERMIT YOUR CATTLE A FREE USE OF SALT!"

So says a writer in one of our Agricultural cellar, which I purpose to grait during the exchanges. But prithee, reader, did you ever winter to add to my nursery next spring. I have planted the past fall about one-fourth of what? Merely because we cannot raise peachwents and Contricted access to this invaluable mineral? We Quince seeds, and a quantity of beech nuts trow not. Salt is essential to the health of for hedge. I prepare my ground, into which most animals, and the following curious facts I plant my trees after budding or grafting, by which we abridge from "Parker's treatise on digging it all over with the spade, to the Salt," abundantly prove the fact. It is there depth of two feet at least, (and much of it is stated that an individual who kept some doz- three,) removing all the stones larger than a en or more farm-horses, instituted an experi- hen's egg, and leaving the surface as nearly ment with a part of them which had been ac- level as it can be conveniently. It is made customed to have salt regularly supplied with rich by adding manure from the stable and their food. Several lumps of rock-salt were coal ashes from the Cotton Factory. deposited in the mangers of these animals, subjected to a critical examination every week, four and a half to five feet. in order that the exact quantity consumed by I usually graft or bud my trees in the nureach might be accurately ascertained. The serv where they were first planted, without result was as follows:-

and a half, to three ounces of salt were con- had one year's growth; after that operation, sumed daily by each horse; but when fed on I then take them up carefully, trim well their new hay, then devoured six ounces per day. roots, and put them in my general Nursery, in "Reasoning at every step he treads,

Man yet mistakes his way,
While meaner things, whom instinct leads,

In the course of many years' experience in cattle tending, we have never been aware of any, not even the slightest injury to result from granting free access to the salt trough at any season. We make it a practice constantly to supply our troughs, which are under a shed, open at all times to our cattle, both winter and summer. w.

against certain kinds of birds, there exists a do.; S. N. Watson, Fayette; John Kezer. very strong prejudice in the minds of our Winthrop; Daniel Craig, Readfield; to whom farming friends, and more especially perhaps, premiums are awarded by your committee. against the crow, whose usefulness in destroying bugs, worms, and other vermin which turnips; first on do., English flat do.; first on prey so voraciously on the incipient crops of do., pumpkins; first on do., oats and peas; the farmer, far more than counterbalances all second on do., potatoes. the injury he commits. It has been estimat- S. N. Watson, first on 1-2 acre ruta baga ed by some ornithologists, that one of these turnips birds requires about three hundred of the John D. Lang, first on carrots. above for its daily support. These, after the season of hoeing, the crow seeks in and ex- pumpkins. tracts from the ground; their pestiferous depredations on plants, particularly on corn, commencing almost simultaneously with the cessation of his. Let a more liberal policy

The Committee do not think it important be adopted in our treatment and appreciation to accompany their report with many remarks,

not knowing how to afford relief in time to least one hundred zealous competitors for save life. The following remedy is therefore published, with the fullest and most confident

reliance in its efficacy.

As soon as an animal is found to be choking, pour into the mouth, from a bottle, a pint of oil, rubbing the throat externally at the APPLES. A writer over the signature of J. same time, with the hand. A friend who, by B. H., asks the Editor of the Horticulturist the way, is a skillful veterinary surgeon, assures us he has never known this remedy fail, and that the relief afforded is almost instantaneous. The oil lubricates the gullet, and familiates the significant of the obstruction subcilitates the ejection of the obstructing substance, without the slightest pain. If oil is more hardy or more profitable than the Roxnot immediately attainable, soap and water may sometimes be substituted with equal suc-

METHOD OF OBTAINING THE FIGURE OF A Were to choose three for the most hardy and PLANT. A piece of paper is to be rubbed over with powdered dragon's blood, in the Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin. Inamer practiced by engravers, and the small branch or leaf of which the design is required, is to be laid upon it. By means of slight friction it soon takes up a small quantity of the powder, and being then laid on moistened paper, an impression is taken in the manner practiced for lithography without a machine.

Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin.

BLOAVED CATTLE. For cattle in this condition, a dose of thoroughwort with a little tansy, will afford speedy relief. It should be given warm. If one dose is not enough, administer a second, and let the animal be driven about the yard till relieved.

REPORT ON NURSERIES, COMPOST MANURE, &C.

he Committee on Nurseries, Compost Manure, &c., ask leave to Report: Three entries were made for the Society's

premium on Nurseries; one by D. & S. N. laber, of Vassalboro'; one by R. G. Lincoln, of Hallowell; one by Daniel Craig, of Readfield

The Nursery of D. & S. N. Taber, of Vassalboro', has once before been reported to this society and received her premium. A correspondent from Windham writes to Yet, when it is believed that their Nursery is not only the largest, the oldest and most "I should like to hear or see a treatise on valuable of any other, but that it has since muck lands-the chemical properties, &c .- that premium was awarded been very much augmented in size and variety of trees, your

The Nursery of Mr. R. G. Lincoln was deemed worthy the second premium, and what it was in this muck that puckezed the your Committee (Mr. Lincoln aside) so

Mr. Craig has commenced a respectable In answer to our friend, we would say, that nursery, a statement of which is herewith we, too, should like to hear or see such a submitted, with a recommendation that it be

> There was but one entry on Compost Manure made this year, and that was by Daniel Craig, of Readfield, to whom your Committee award the Society's first premium.

Respectfully submitted, R. G. LINCOLN, Per Order.

Mr. Lincoln's Statement. HALLOWELL, Jan., 1847.

Agricultural Society, on Nurseries: GENTLEMEN: I would call your attention to the following described Nursery, planted

I have set in my Nursery during the last year about three thousand grafted and budded "Fruit Trees," compusing an extensive va-riety of the most desirable kinds; almost all of which I have grown from seeds or stocks, all of which are in a thrifty condition, and a large part of them are large enough for the

Besides the above I have an extensive assortment of foreign ornamental trees, shrubbery, herbaceous roots, &c. Also several thousand of stocks which will be large enough tion of all the substantials of life be abandonto graft or bud next season, and about two ed and be permitted to revert to its primitive thousand apple stocks, heeled in, in my store wildness-the labor expended in the partial So says a writer in one of our Agricultural cellar, which I purpose to graft during the development of its resources lost, and the of apple, pear, European ash and es and mellons like Massachusetts and Con-

Trees set in this preparation of soil not unand having been previously weighed, were frequently make a growth in one season of

moving them from their primeval bed (except When kept on old hay and corn, from two such as I graft in the winter) until they have rows four feet apart, where in two years they will be large enough for the market.

Respectfully yours,

Report of Committee on Crops.

There were entered for Premiums, the following Crops, to wit:- Ruta Baga turnips, two; flat English, do. one; carrots, two; pumpkins, two; oats and peas, one; potatoes,

oth winter and summer.

W.

Wwo; corn, two.

The competitors are: Moses Taber, VasPRESERVE THE BIRDS. We are aware that
salboro'; John D. Lang, do.; Ezekiel Small,

John Kezer, second on carrots; second on

Daniel Craig, first on potatoes; second on

of these useful co-workers. Shall it not be as the several statements of the competitors w. will be published. We hope, however, that CHOKING. Neat cattle, fed on apples or potatoes, are very liable to get choked, and many a valuable animal has been lost from not knowing how to afford relief in time to R. G. LINCOLN, Per Order.

THE TWO HARDIEST AND MOST PROFITABLE

position most congenial to its nature. If we

Published in the Farmer by vote of the Society. ADDRESS.

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held by the Agricultural Society of Aroostook County, 14th and 15th Oct., '46. BY ISAAC W. TABOR, ESQ. OF HOULTON.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE

AROUSTOOK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY: We have met on this occasion for the pro-England by the greater length and asperity of our winters, so are the fertility, the feasifair experiment, that there are none of the er portion of the censures and denunciations which we have heard uttered by the uneasy been much more fairly applied to their own careless and negligent manner of cultivating the one and improving the other. True, there are some trifling luxuries and conveniences produced in other parts of New England to which our climate is not adapted. What then? Shall a country so well fitted to the produc-

Does the proverbially "happy New Engand" owe that enviable and just appellation they are subject, and successfully meet and to the capacity of her soil and climate to produce anything which we cannot? or does she owe it to the robust and fine physical organization and industrious habits of her sons?—a liar adaptation of certain vegetables or fruits zift vouchsafed, and a necessity imposed by to certain soils—in short, if he have made her hardy and salubrious climate, in both of any discovery which can, either directly or which nature seems most kindly to have consulted the best good of her children. It is ture, his brethren throughout, and even in the industry, activity, employment, which develop the physical and mental energies of man; immediately put in possession of this newly but men will not be active nor industrious, acquired knowledge, with all the necessary unless the circumstances under which they are placed first impose on them the necessity fectually as if the discovery or invention had of being so. By comparing the moral condition of the inhabitants of those portions of our neighbors. And for this speedy and certain been made by themselves or their immediate globe, apparently most favored by nature, diffusion of information we are indebted to with that of those who inhabit the more bleak Agricultural societies, and papers upon that and less fertile portions of its surface, the truth of these propositions will at once be demonstrated. Should it not, then, rather become the subject of congratulation than selves of the advantages of every improve-condolement, that our lot has been cast in a ment made in our own country, but those of territory possessing a soil and climate, which every foreign country may be communicated happiness and elevate the moral condition of mutual interchange of facts and theories exman? If there was a time when agriculture, ist already in great perfection, they are every as a pursuit, was considered disreputable and day becoming still more perfect. It is true ened opinion, that time has now past. If the free circulation of agricultural newspathere was a time when it was the commonly pers are not entirely unalloyed by a greater received opinion that agriculture was entire- or less amount of evil. It must be admitted might be, whose lot it was to perform the if not entirely fictitious statements, wild and this is also numbered among the obsolete of the actual improvements of which we there opinions of past generations. When, by find an account, may be and often are, of lo was considered necessary to qualify a young made in reference to certain markets, or pevile, but another consequence resulted from al, as well as local improvements, of sound it just as naturally; and this was, that the and practicable, as well as visionary and

ing to every philanthropist. It is now conceded that agriculture is a science, or rather a profession, to the advantageous pursuit of which, science is necessary. The geologist and the chemist have already made and are still making their respective sciences subserient to the development of the resources of er service to the cause than to use their influvient to the development of the resources of the soil. By the assistance of chemical analysis, man has been enabled to discover the adaptation of certain soils to the growth and production of certain vegetables, and in like manner, by the analysis of vegetables, he has been able to ascertain what properties of the soil have been exhausted by their production, and to apply the necessary ingredient to recruit and renovate it for renewed effort. The farmer who chooses to avail himself of the light which science has shed upon his path, the application of science and the general

For the furtherance of this cause we have united ourselves into a society for the pur-Delivered at the first Cattle Show and Fair pose of imparting to, and receiving from each other, such knowledge and instruction as we may individually gain by investigation and experiment. The utility of similar societies has long been recognized, both in this country and in Europe, and their benefits, it is believed, were never more generally acknowlotion of an object of interest to us all. The edged than at the present time, and I may prejudice of sectarians, the animosity of parties, with their din of conflicting interests and ences of such a society were never more reons, can have no admission here. The quired than in the present place. To test a organization of the Aroostook County Agri- fact in agriculture by an experiment, requires ltural Society, evincing as it does, a proper at least one year, and it very often happens, and general appreciation of those important by some unforeseen casualty, that two or even objects, for the promotion of which it is de- three or more years may transpire before signed, is certainly a legitimate subject of given experiment can be fairly tried. It folmutual congratulation. It seems to indicate a growing and determined purpose, that we will, at least, no longer import from other sections of our country such productions as industry, skill and perseverance will enable even if he add to this the traditionary knowlus to produce at home. If our climate is distinguished from other portions of New from father to son, through the doubtful chan-

bility, and the beautiful and level service of may seem to us, the time when the means of our soil equally distinguished. And if it be agricultural information and improvement a question, whether the comparative disada question, whether the comparative disadvantages of our climate are not more than counterbalanced by the excellence of our soil, we have the satisfaction to believe it is one in which the weight of unbiased opinion in which the weight of unbiased opinion terests of man's primitive occupation, were would preponderate in favor of Aroostook County. It will be found, on examination and the last few years the scene has changed. In fair experiment, that there are none of the every portion of our country societies have essentials of a comfortable and happy subbeen formed and are still multiplying. Magsistence which our soil and climate is incapa-ble of producing; and a just observation will sustain us in the assertion, that the far great-wider and broader circulation. Through these channels intelligence is universally disand discontented part of our community most remote and isolated portion of our Union, have discovered or invented any thing of importance to the cause of agriculture-if he have found some new material for fertilizing most of an old one-if he have made an improvement in the breed, or the method of breeding animals, in the manner of sowing, planting, weeding, harvesting or preserving his crop-has he improved an old or invented a new implement of husbandry, by which the by which he may protect our growing crops from the rust, blight and mildew, to which particulars for its practical application as ef-

eography, history and philosophy prove to to us through the same channels. And though best calculated to raise the standard of these facilities for the general diffusion and lebasing, thanks to the progress of enlight- that the numerous benefits we derive from y unconnected with science, and that it was that these publications very often contain o matter how illiterate and idiotic those crude and illy digested theories, exaggerated. nere mechanical drudgery of this pursuit, extravagant calculations, besides very many common consent, some degree of learning cal application, suited only to certain soils, or man for every pursuit, save that of tilling the culiar facilities for transportation, and in no soil, it was not only natural that this occupa-tion should have been deemed ignoble and reader. Still they are the vehicles of generoil repaid the ill-applied exertions of the crude theories, and all things considered ignorant hand who attempted to cultivate it, there can be no doubt of the utility of their with a parsimony corresponding to that which had characterized the cultivation of their county feel at present unable to incur the exown minds.

That a great and salutary change has pervaded the agricultural community within a few past years, is as apparent as it is pleasand which may be procured for the small sum

light which science has shed upon his path, the application of science and the general may justly be regarded as a practical chemist, profiting by the facts which experiments have already established, while he is still in his laboratory, further unlocking, with the able to supercede. I mean persevering industry. No skill, however great—no plans, ture, and contributing, in common with his ture, and contributing, in common with his co-laborers, to the perfecting of this noble pursuit, which, we have every reason to believe, is yet in comparative infancy.

dustry. No skill, however great—no plans, however excellent, can disponse with his. That malignant being who is said to select an idle brain for his work-shop, should be permitted to have no tenements of this descripmitted to have no tenements of this descrip-

mer should rely; for now that successful time, (if a homely phrase may be pardoned,) farming has become indentified with science, is too much like borrowing trouble. Our the mind, also, has important functions to discharge. The farmer should read and study, as well as work with his hands. And supply the home market which other imporhere it may not be deemed inappropriate to tant interests have created. This has not reso evidently entitled, a care and attention tion. But let us travel into the future, and corresponding with this change, should be give this objection all the weight to which it can ever be entitled. And first it may be justare designed to succeed them in this dignified by remarked, that the objection implies a state nployment. Let it no longer be an apolo- of things not very disastrous, for if we have y for keeping our youth from the schools, a surplus of agricultural productions on hand, nat they will have learning enough for far- which the want of facilities for transportation

ers. Nay: let the converse of this misera- will not permit us to carry away, we le proposition prevail, and say that our chil- shall, at least, be strangers to want and starren must have peculiar attention paid to vation, unless we should unfortunately assimbeir education because they are designed for illate ourselves to a certain stupid animal, armers. It is true, we are, comparatively, which is said to have starved between two at pioneers in this county, and as such, la-stacks of hay. That community which is particular, but a just appreciation of its im- be produced in our county cannot be said to ortance is the first step in the amelioration be a very legitimate subject of commisseration.

incipally, and must eventually become alost entirely dependent upon its agricultural artificial; and there is little doubt, an entire inroductions. And in point of capacity to ability to supply some portion of them, would, sustain a population by this interest, it is not exceeded by any adjoining territory, of equal extent, in New England. We can produce of wealth, intelligence, and comfort, does not all the small grains with more case and in suffer in comparison with any other State in reater abundance than they can be produced the Union, is more isolated and remote from n any other section of New England. And the seaboard than we are, and there is nothalthough we do not at present, on an average ing which she has accomplished, that is not seasons, succeed with Indian corn, there within the reach of our exertion. But there ire two considerations which go far to remove is still another view of this subject, most his objection, the one, that wheat is an ex- clearly indicated by the march of improveellent substitute-the other, that there is lit- ment everywhere in progress. No event yet le doubt, when our county becomes more wrapt in futurity, is more certain, than that generally divested of its primitive growth, the iron horse will yet be seen in Aronstook uch an amelioration of the climate will be County, puffing and blowing in his daily traneffected, as will render corn a safe crop, upon sits to and from our nearest scaports, hardly any, excepting our very lowest and most able, with all his incalculable strength and rosty lands. As another consequence of lay- speed, to supply the myriads of mouths, along ng the country open, we have every reason the whole line of our extended coast, with the believe that fruit trees, particularly the ap- unrivalled potatoes of the East. You may ole, may be produced in any desirable abundeen this picture a little imaginative, but there nce. Even should no change be wrought are those who now hear me, that will realize n our climate, experiment has already dem- its fulfilment. There is much to hope in the strated the practicability of producing, with future prospects of the farmers at this county, roper care and attention, a plentiful supply and though a series of misfortunes have befall of this fruit, by judiciously selecting suitable en our crops for a few years past, not by any locations for our orchards. In the early set- means the necessary or even peculiar disadtlement of the county of Kennebec, and with- vantages of our climate, there is a reward in the memory of many who are still living, it was a point conceded, even by the advo- move them. To young men, who have good cates of the country, that their climate entire-ly forbids the idea that they would ever be a pursuit, which holds out a sure guaranty of ble to produce Indian corn or apples. In a independence and competency, this county published notice of the Cattle Show and Fair possesses peculiar inducements. Let twenty recently held by the Agricultural Society of young men of proper and industrious habits our neighboring county of Penobscot, it appears that the apples there produced, in variety and quality, could vie even with those of time repair to any of our cities, with a view dassachusetts. Through an apprehension, to obtain employment as merchants' clerks, which has hitherto prevailed, that the apple or in some other manner which they may tree could not be made to flourish in this ounty, very little has yet been done in this drudgery of the farm. Look at those two ranch of husbandry, and probably no invest- classes of young men, twenty years bence, and nent could now be made, which would en- what will then be their comparative situation? ure a better remuneration, in proportion to Perhaps one, among the city adventurers, the amount of labor and capital employed, may have become wealthy—two or three may than in the raising of apple trees and planting be in the enjoyment of a decent competency f orchards. Until the domestic production the others have either fallen victims to the shall be equal to the demand, the expense of contagious influence of gaming, idleness and

ould not be doubted by the other. applied in its crude state, unmixed with other bstances, with any advantage to the soil, and indeed, such an application might often be injurious to the growth of the crop which

tion in the community of farmers. Nor is it here. But another answer to this objection above mentioned, are as follows, and if it corporeal activity alone upon which the far- is, that it is premature, and to take it at this does not interest farmers, the drovers will emark, that, since agriculture, as a pursuit, sulted from any incapacity of our soil, but has become so closely allied to science, and from the comparatively few persons who have has assumed that dignified station to which it

under numerous disadvantages in this plentifully supplied with every thing that can

It will be found on strict examination, that all As a community, this county is at present our wants, which cannot be supplied by the

ransportation into this county would afford debauchery, or been overwhelmed and ruined an incidental protection to apple growers, by the numerous revulsions inseparably inci-sufficiently ample to satisfy one class of policians, while its justice and constitutionality exposed to the allurements of vice, are pursuing the even tenor of their way, and prob-Again, while in almost every other section ably, with two or three exceptions, would be of our own and the other New England found in the contented enjoyment of a com-States, much of the labor and capital of the petency which the troubled waters of comoil which has been bled to exhaustion by the drown. Again let us slightly waive this view, old system of husbandry, ours yet possesses and suppose that the twenty young men, in its primitive energy, and since the trite old stead of repairing to some commercial mart, maxim, "that honesty is the best policy," has go to the great, the far famed and boasted een applied to the dealings of the farmer West, and see twenty years hence how many vith his soil, teaching him the injustice of of them have fallen victims to the diseases of taking every thing off and putting nothing on, it is to be hoped, at least, that our farmers, instead of impoverishing their soil, will coninue to make constant accessions to its fertil- which man does not make some objection; ity. So little occasion has hitherto existed of but Aroostook County, though in truth it has nploying artificial means to increase the fer- some faults, will yet be the Banner Agriculility of our lands, that the resources we have tural County of Maine. We are now but ready at hand for this purpose are as yet very little known. There is no fact better estabing ourselves into a society and body corpolished, than that the common swamp muck, which is everywhere found in this county, in inexhaustible abundance, contains, in combiation with lime or ashes and a judicious interest of this county. To your careful mixture of stable and other decayed vegeta-ble manure, the most highly fertilizing prop-erties. As a general rule, muck can not be STALL FEEDING CATTLE.

MR. EDITOR:-There is no way in which it was designed to benefit; and where it has plain farmers can receive so much informabeen thus applied, the result might very nat- tion as in frequent intercourse with one and urally give rise to the opinion that it is entire-ly worthless as a manure. But we must dis-quantity of manure applied to the acre to bring eredit a mass of testimony from the most au- about certain results, also the best mode of hentie sources, before we can come to the feeding cattle in winter, the kind of food that onclusion that it is not valuable in combina- will fatten most rapidly, and a great many ion with other substances. To condemn it, little things only to be learned from practical merely because it has not proved beneficial farmers themselves. This at least is the opinwhen applied in its crude state, would be pre- ion of some of the best farmers of this villmature and unjust.

But it will not be expected on this occasion, from one and another at home, they would be that he who should stand, rather in the relation of pupil, than teacher, to you, should attempt to give you practical leasons in agriculture.

It has been urged by the discontented, and honestly prejudiced against our county, that we are far removed from a market for our surplus productions. But in truth, we have hitherto had a better market at our own doors for every thing we have been able to produce, than any other agricultural district in New seeds and the subject of stall feeding as we understand in the same time, we should be glad to hear from the neight pairs Cattle, weighted on the western part of New York. The advantages of these roads, where the country is level, are obvious. They give the farmer a ready means of getting to market at all seasons of the year, with much heavier loads than any time be drawn on a common road. During the wet season, when the common roads are almost impassable from mad, the advantages are greatly in their favor, taking into cansideration the saving of time, the injury and jading of horses, the broakage of wagons, repairs of harnesses, and even the commondity has done in our sea ports, by nearly or quite the transportation from thence.

The weight of eight pairs Cattle, weighed on the weight of the gram in one mouth from that date, viz.

26th December, and we propose giving their surplus productions. But in truth, we have have have have been able to produce, it, and if this calls out an exhibit of weight time, and if this calls out an exhibit of weight of weight time, and if this calls out an exhibit of weight time, and if this calls out an exhibit of weight time, and if this calls out an exhibit of weight time, and if this calls out an exhibit of weight time, and if this calls out an exhibit of weight time, and if this calls out an exhibit of weight time, and if this calls out an exhibit of weight time, and if this calls out an exhibit of we that he who should stand, rather in the rela-glad to hear from the farmers from the neigh-

find out where good Cattle can be picked up, especially if they are willing to pay good pri-

Horace White, 1st pair Willard White, 3950 " Samuel Avery, 3900 11 William Foster, 3900 " William Foster, 3750 " Norman Foster, 3550 " William McNall. 3400 "1 Simeon Spencer. These were not selected but taken promisously, and being nearest the place for veighing. Many other fine pairs, owing to its being too lev to bring them out, were not veighed. This village of Oakland is eight

lways has something nice in his yards, which can be had by those who choose to come up o his figures. Now, Mr. Editor, there are many subscriers to your valuable paper here, who would glad to see frequent communications from armers in it, and we should be pleased if you would give this an insertion, uncouth and

niles from Hartford, on the old Boston turn-

pike road, and feeds and turns out as many

fine Cattle as any other place of its size. The

elebrated Ox Great Western, was bred and

ed here by Willard White, Esq., who most

omething better from other quarters. OAKLAND. January, 1st, 1847. [Hart. Cour.

NEW BRICK PRESS.

rough as it is expressed, hoping it may draw

We were shown yesterday at the "Washigton Hotel," Pratt street, by Mr. Thomas ulbertson, of the firm of Culbertson, Mc Miller & Co., Cincinnati, a very handsom nodel of a new Brick Press, which they have recently invented and patented. By the apdication of the principle upon which double ylinder printing presses are built, the success of the invention has been most perfect and atisfactory. Fourteen single brick moulds in a frame, are drawn, by the power used to work the machine, between two rollers, backwards and forwards, equalizing the pressure pon the whole face of each brick. The ressure which each brick receives, is calcuted to be from 90 to 100 tons, sufficient to give the clay quite a glossy appearance. Parof the moulds, and self-acting machinery places them on a bench, from whence they are taken to the kilns. If more of the clay which is shoveled into the hopper, is pressed nto a mould than is required to form a brick, a knife which passes over the surface of th mould, cuts off the surplus. Five hands to end the machine, can make with ease, from 30,000 to 40,000 bricks per day. In making pressed bricks many difficulties it is known are obviated-work can be commenced earlier and continued later in the season, solid clay not being so much affected by the frost; and then again there is no lost time in rainy

weather.

The invention has been examined by a great many persons, and all have expressed great gratification at its working. The Cipinnati and Pittsburg papers have given it nost favorable notices. The great advanages this invention has over others, which have been brought into notice and critically examined, are its simplicity, cheapness, the small amount of power requisite to work it. nd the enormous pressure obtained with so ittle wear and tear of machinery. Also the facility with which brick can be made, and their uniform density; the saving of labor; the mportance of being able by a slight change of oulds alone, of making brick of any desired hape or size, for paving, building arches ining eisterns, &c. Mr. Culbertson is on his way to the North, but will return in about six weeks and exhibit his model machine at he Exchange, where we would advise all perons who are in the least degree interested in he manufacture of bricks and one third cheanr than they can be purchased here now, all and examine it. It certainly is the most perfect invention of the kind which has come [Balt. Repub. inder our notice.

THE ALPACCA SHEEP. At a late meeting of the American Ag. Association, at N. York, Mr. Williamson, on being called upon, made some remarks relating to the Alpacca Sheep of South America, which it has been pre posed to introduce into the United States According to the New York Tribune, Mr Williamson said: "The Alpacca is an animal that endures a

great deal of bardship. The difficulty most common in its native regions is that sufficient attention is not paid to its food. Their habits are something like those of the Canadian borse -picking out what no other animal will eat. and while there is snow, always out-even if comfortable shelter were provided. They very small expense, even across the Isthmus An agent could be sent to South America at small cost, and when there he could charter vessels-whalers, for instance-for \$200 each to take the animals down to the fathmus where the best way of transporting ther to the States would be by driving. The expense of taking the animals from the mountains to the sea coast is \$2 each. The better port for shipment is Chagres, but Conception is also very good. The mountain variety of this animal is decidedly the best."

PLASE ROADS. The subject of building plank roads is attracting much attention in the western part of New York. The advantaAUGUSTA, THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1847.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

It is among the strange things in this world, ernments have liberally endowed military schools, in order to teach young men the most scientific mode of killing each other in warin all the mazes and intricactes of law-medical schools, in order to teach young men the mysteries of the human tystem and the knowledge of diseases, and, perhaps, their cure-Divinity schools, in which to teach young men the science of theology and the art of preachings while they have done all this in a spirit of liberality, they never have put forth their hands with sufficient strength to endow an Agricultural school. The why or the wherefore cannot be easily told. We suppose, however, it is because the earth, through pose, however, it is because the earth, through the blessings of divine providence, always produces something, however badly or unskilfully it may be managed; and, therefore, it is of not so much necessity to establish or uphold an institution to teach young men the reason or the science of what nature will do. after a fashion, if aided by almost no science at all. There have been a few schools, of the kind we mention, chartered by State governments, but not endowed; thus speaking them into existence, and then leaving them to die for the lack of the proper sustenance.

We have had some little experience in this matter, and can, therefore, speak what we know and have seen. Every school, where practical manual labor is united with study, should have a large permanent fund, the inhome of which should be devoted to the payment of teachers and current necessary expenses. It should have this to serve as a sort of balance wheel, to keep up the uniformity of action in the institution. It may be possible that a well equipped manual labor farm or mechanical school would pay its expenses, and, perhaps, leave a surplus to meet contingencies; but it could not invariably do this for many very obvious reasons. The number of students would constantly vary in number in these, as in all other institutions. Hence the income derived from them, whether in products of labor, or in money paid by them, to do it but did not. beside their labor, would vary, and thus make an uncertain staff to lean upon.

Again, the results of the labor, even of steady given number of students, would vary much in different years, owing to the condition of the seasons, and other circumstances beyond the control of human power.

Again, the prices of articles, either produced or to be purchased by the school, fluctuate from year to year, and thus make great uncertainty in regard to income. If there were no fund to lean upon, the products must be forced into the market, and, perhaps, be

who, if competent to take charge of such a school, would do it for the precarious support which the income from tuition of pupils, &c. would afford, this being, necessarily, sometimes more and sometimes less. Men fitted to take charge of such establishments are scarce. It is true that there are learned men. hat, nevertheless, it is difficult to find men, of the requisite science and experience, who have the taste and tact to teach the practice, as well as the science of agriculture. It is rare that you will find such men leave more easy and lucrative professions, and devote themselves to the labor of teaching boys what too many look upon as the drudgery of the field and the laboratory, now taking hold of the plough, and mid the dust and sweat and the toil of the field, explain the true principles of the plough and of ploughing, and would next labor in the fumes and flames of the laboratory, seeking with industrious and laborious patience the ingredients even to the ten thousandth part of specimens of soils and ininerals and plants, and who would next step into the stables with the cattle and the horses and explain to his scholars the mechanism and comparative anatomy of the animals before them and the physiological, principles that govern them in sickness or it health-and who, then, would step into the school-room, and with unwearied care and assiduity unfold the principles of general science, and so explain them that the dull and the listless should be made to comprehend

and become learned in them too. All this must be done in such schools, by one or more persons, in order to make such school as the productive classes much need, and through the lack of which those very classes suffer and fall below all the other professions, as it regards learning, and, consequently, respectability. Individuals have, from time to time, undertaken to conduct such an institution, but they have, thus far, invariably broken down under the task, because of the fluctuating character of the support given them. Such schools should never be left to rest on the shoulders of individuals. They should be founded on a broad and strong plat form, by government itself. There should be as many such schools in every State, endowed by the State, as would give opportunity for every young man among them, after learning the principles taught at the primary schools, to go and finish his education in a thorough and practical manner. Why is this not done? Almost every State has its colleges where those who wish to enter, what is called one of the learned professions, can go and prepare themselves; but the farmer and mechanic have no well endowed, permanently established school, to which they can go to obtain greater knowledge of the sciences applicable to their calling, than what they can pick up in a desultory manner at home. This should not be. We shall take up this sub-

HEROIC. Passed Midshipman Ladd, of this town, who is now stationed at Tampico won great praise and honor at a fire which broke out in that city not long since. A beau tiful Mexican girl appeared on the top of a house that was enveloped in flames. He succeeded in getting to her, amid the flames and smoke, and brought her off safely, by lowering himself and prize from the roof by neans of a rope that he carried with him eauty and innocence are to be rescued from

LORD BACON. Every one who has read Pope's Essay on Man, remembers these lines:

"If parts allure, see how Bacon shined, The greatest, wiscet, mouncet of manking Bacon's name is connected with the history of law and of philosophy, and will probably he would take a nap, and so he lay himsel live as long as English scientific literature; down in a manger of hay. Presently, along and many are at a loss to know why Pope should immortalize him with the highest and hay that was put there for him. Bose was the lowest of superlative epithets.

Lord Chaucellor of England, and sitting on looked upon him mildly—he might have run the beach to dispense justice between man him through with his horn, and sent him to and man, he was in the habit of taking bribes the shades howling—but he merely reproved of those who were willing and able to pay him roundly for decisions in their favor. The law schools, in order to instruct young men trial of this celebrated man is interesting, not any one else eat it. There is one or more of trial of this celebrated man is interesting, not only as a matter of biography of such a distinguished man, but as instance of the power souls, who are always opposed to their neighborhood; who are always opposed to their neighborhood; who are always opposed to their neighborhood. of GOLD over even the wise and the learned, bors doing any thing, and at the same time when they have not well balanced minds and unwilling, or unable, to do any thing themsentiments of justice and integrity to enable selves. Any enterprise a little out of the them to resist temptation.

> lor with corruption in his office. The first ahead," and do what you want to do if you was from one Aubrey, which shewed, that can, while they are howling about it. he, having a cause depending before the Lord Chancellor, (Lord Francis Bacon,) and being tired with delays, was advised by some near my lord, to quicken him by making his lordship a present of £100. That he, therefore, with some difficulty, procured the sum of an hindering others from doing the same." with some difficulty, procured the sum of an USURER, and went, with Sir George Hastings and Mr. Jenkins, to the Lord Chancellor's house, in Gray's inn, and those two gentlécame out, said my lord was thankful, and Drew of the Banner, concerning the whereso happened that, although he took the mon- perceiving that you are a disbeliever in their relate, among other things, that this matter send you some proof, hoping it may convince being ordered to be further considered by the you that the swallow does not fly off thous ommittee, Sir Robert Phillips reported, on ands of miles to a more congenial clime. the 17th of March, that it appeared plainly in Aubrey's case, that there was a suit pendthat Sir George Hastings, a member, had

head-hoped for a fair trial, and that he neighbors to know what it was that the should show his innocence and preserve his hogs found in the mud which they devoured sacrificed, when otherwise they might be re- to advise with counsel, &c. But after some it was barn swallows, and they found that the served for a better condition of markets, and a loss prevented.

time his heart failed him, and after a peremptory order from the House of Lords, to aphogs continued to assemble there for a numpear and make his defence, he begged to be excused from appearing, deserted his defence, operations. and confessed the charge in the following words: "To which the Lord Chancellor answered—That he would make no defence, Harbor, New Jersey, to make cedar shingles: particular confession to every article, and wind tore up many of the large cedars by the after that an humble submission." In the list roots, and that in the soft mud among the of particulars he confessed every charge with roots were embedded large numbers of barn some extenuating circumstances as to a part, swallows, which appeared entirely inanimate and also "that in points charged upon him but on their being exposed to a gentle heat though taken as he had represented them, animation was restored. Capt. Edson was a there was a great deal of corruption and neg- man of much wealth, and I presume a man lect, for which he was heartily sorry, and of veracity. There were a number of other submitted himself to the mercy of the court." letters on the same subject, but I do not so He farther begged their lordships to have well recollect their contents. compassion upon him, as he was never esteemed an avaricious man, and his estate was found in the archives of the Historical Sohow he should be able to pay his debts.

> and he was sentenced to pay a fine of forty had furnished on the subject. thousand pounds, and be imprisoned in the I presume that it was decided by the Sotower during the King's pleasure, and be forciety that the swallow was not a migrating ever incapable of any office, and that he bird. I have not the means of knowin should never sit in Parliament or come within what their decision was in the matter, but the verge of the court.

count of him, he lived at his chambers in my position. Gray's Inn, till his death in April, 1626, in the 66th year of his age, leaving neither wife

Such are a few facts in the history of Lord

"The greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind," on facts, deduced from actual experiment and more, as soon as we can obtain some author from palpable, undeniable truth-without ities not now at hund. [ED. an equal for refined manners, enlarged views and exalted sentiment; he was yet so contempt-

"Poverty makes us acquainted with strange bed-fellows," to which may be added that it also giveth us strange ment for dinner. Fre- THE SABLE HUNTERS. We thank mont gives us a sketch of a fine feast that he backwoods friend for his tale. "The Sable and his men had in the mountains of North Hunters," which we have published on California. "The meat train," says he, "did fourth page. Any one who has seen a little not arrive this evening, and I gave Godey of woods life, will acknowledge the correct-leave to kill our little dog, (Thlamath) mess of description and interesting detail of a which he prepared in the Indian fashion; sable hunter's life. scorehing off the hair, and washing the skin with soap and snow, and then cutting it up into pieces which were laid npon the snow. find an excellent address, by Mr. Tabor of Shortly afterwards the sleigh arrived with a Houlton, delivered before the Arosstook Co. supply of horse meat, and we had to night an Ag. Society, at their Show and Fair, last fall.

Society was adjourned to Thursday next, we mentioned the other day, meets with appearing the friends of raising good fruit among proval by the farmers. A few of them are for by or quite the transported at this office, require the transported to at the property of the transported to the property of the transported to the property of the transported to the property of the propert

DON'T HINDER HIM.

There are some in this world, who seem to have no other desire than to hinder their neighbors from doing well. Now, we say to all such, don't hinder him. You have heard, oubtedly, of an ill-natured dog that tho's came a hungry ox, who drew near to eat the ugly, and snappish, and cross, and threatened The reason of it is this: While he was to bite his head off if he came nigh. The ox In the trial of Bacon, it is related that, on expansion of mind, or effort, is surely to meet Thursday, the 15th of March, 1620, Sir Ro- with a yelp and a snarl from these fellows .bert Phillips, from the committee appointed They are always in the manger, and can't eat

[For the Maine Furmer.] SWALLOWS IN THE MUD.

Dn. Holmes-Sin: Having seen some ed men carried in the money, and when they itoral scribbling between you and your Bro. sured him of success in his cause. But it abouts the swallows spend their winters, and ey, he forgot the burgain, and gave the case staying among us, and burying themselves in against Ausney. The historian goes on to the mud during the winter, I will therefore

When I was a lad, more than half a centr ry ago, the thing was agitated in the Historiing at the time the money was presented, and cal Society of Massachusetts; and I well remember a correspondence upon it between the Rev. Asa Packard, of Marlboro', and my acknowledged, when he gave the Lord Chan-father, wishing him (the latter) to furnish cellor the £100, he told him it was to help him with what information he could in regard Aubrey in his ease; that not long after, a very to swallows burying themselves in the mud prejudicial and murdering order was made during the winter. My father received a against Aubrey; whereupon Sir George mov- number of letters from gentlemen of different ed it might be rectified, and my lord promised places, and some of their contents I now well remember,—the letters having come into my This enraged Aubrey, and he determined possession after my father's decease, but to petition Parliament against the Chancellor, believe they are now lost. One letter from which he did. On investigating this subject, gentleman of Scituate, Mass., by the name it appeared that he had been in the habit of of Turner, stated that a mill pond in that receiving bribes, and twenty-three instances town was suddenly drawn off in the winter were proved against him; and that in these season by a breach in the dam, and that a instances he had taken money to the amount few days after the event, the hogs in the neighborhood were observed to be very busy At first, says a writer, this immaculate in rooting among the mud and devouring keeper of the king's conscience carried a high something, which excited the curiosity of the honor and fame, and that he might have time so greedily; and on examination they found

> Another letter from Capt. Polycarpus Edson of Titicut Parish, Bridgewater, stated that, when a young man, he went to Egg

so inconsiderable, that his chief care was ciety, as I well recollect a letter which my father received from the Secretary, thanking This humble confession did not screen him, him for the valuable information which l

see not how they could otherwise decide from The King however soon released him, and the testimony. Had I time I would produce settled a pension on him; and, says one ac- some further proofs and arguments to prove

Monmouth, Jan., 1847.

Note. We publish the above for the pu Bacon, and surely poet never uttered a truer pose of giving our respected friend a chance to sentiment than did Pope when he called him be heard. We have before heard the accounts that he has given. No doubt the highly re-Learned and profound in the law-the spectable people believed what they asserted founder and father of that philosophy which but we also believe as firmly that they were rejected all vain theorizing, and based itself mistaken. We shall refer to this subject once

Any one can become a member by paying a heavy covering, as the Tuscarora, and the five dollars. Wm. C. Bryant, of New York, white flour corn, will not pop under any circumstances whatever. After the dec CALIFORNIAN SOUR .- An old proverb saith, ily digested by man, though less fattening to

MR. TABOR'S ADDRESS, Our readers will extraordinary dinner—pea-soup, mule and It is full of good sentiment and advice and well

day, by a careful old man, what the comparative safety of this mode of conveyance was? We believe no comparison of facts on this subject have ever been made in the United States. In England such a comparison has been made, and we copy the following table from the Railroad Journal.

Yrs.	Number accidents.	Killed	Total.			
1840 5 mos. 1841 1842	28 29 10	22 24 5	131 72 14		158 92 19	
1843 1844 1845	34 15	3 10 2	74 30		84 32	
Years.	No. miles	Total No. pas- engers carried.		Proportion of No persons injured, t total No. carried		
1840 5 mos. 1841. 1842. 1843. 1844. 1845.	1330 15564 17174 17984 19124 21184	6,029,866, 20,358,745, 21,358,445, 25,582,525, 30,363,052, 16,720,550,		1 in 39,410 1 in 213,018 1 in 1,124,128 1 in 4,262,087 1 in 3,336,702 1 in 522,517.		

vor of the safety of travellers who conduct with ordinary prudence, is half a million to

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON. A fire broke out n the Neptune House, Haverhill-st, Boston, on Thursday evening of last week. There was a furious N. West wind blowing-the tide was out, and little water to be had. More than a hundred tenements were destroyed before the flames could be subdued. The buildings were mostly wooden, and occupied by Irish and the poorer classes, who are thus rendered without shelter in this inclement season of the year.

|For the Maine Farmer.| AROUSTOOK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. ual exhibition holden at Houlton, on the 14th. and 15th. of October, 1846.

A severe rain storm on the 13th., kept many back from the remote parts of the county. There was, however, a very large collection, and all seemed animated by the laudable desire to give and receive information, in relation to the various branches of agriculture. The attention of this section of the State, has, until very recently, been mostly directed to lumbering, and those engaged in tilling the soil have found it more profitable to sell their hay and grain, than to raise stock. The wolves, too, which infest this thusiastic meeting region, have deterred the inhabitants from attempting to keep large flocks of sheep, although they thrive remarkably well, and the same breeds grow much larger here, than in Mower, Secretary. the western part of the State. The sheep exhibited were large and healthy, especially the bucks. One of them was of the Cotswold breed, imported by Mr. Charles Perley, of Woodstock. This breed of sheep is believed to be the best ever introduced, in those sections where the quantity of wool is regarded of greater consequence than the qual-

en or eight pounds. The working oxen entered for premiums were of good size, and very well trained; and one yoke, five years old, of the Hereford

mprovement in cows, and farmers cannot take too much pains to-have this portion of their stock of the very best breeds. When corner, on the 22d. value of one, the income from whose milk retary—Messrs Cowan, Childs, Jewett, Dorr, and calf, would be one third greater than Fuller and others addressed the meeting. that from an ordinary cow, would be augmented in a much greater proportion.

There was not a great amount of young stock entered, but the yearlings and calves respectable appearance anywhere. They to change these relations, either with a vie were of the Durham, Hereford, and mixed

marked improvement in stock the last two vears. It is a sure indication that our farmers are determined to put this portion of their ers are determined to put this portion of their co-operate with the people of the valley of establishments upon a more respectable footing. Indeed, from present indications, we Portland and Kennebec Railroad, and for the may entertain a reasonable hope, that as good extension of the said road north and stock will very soon be raised in this county as in any part of the State. There were but two lots of swine offered for premiums—one of the Berkshire, both white, and black, and mixed; and one of what is here called the no hairs. These last are very large and well ploring a route for the extension of the Kenproportioned. They were recently imported in a person will be and propose of exproportioned. They were recently imported in a person was a large and the following persons were a large and the large and t from Scotland, and appear to be an excellent breed of hogs. The Berkshires are good Wait, Jeremiah Merrill, Bradford Sawtelle, specimens of the kind, and although the swine and Isaac Cowan, and of this county is generally of an inferior qual- Resolved, That a committee ity, they may now be improved at a small solicit subscriptions to the stock of the Portland and Kennebec Rail Road, to consist of

What makes the cause why comparches or 'pops', as some call it, is the decomposition of the says, that the cause why comparches or 'pops', as some call it, is the decomposition of the oil. When the kernels are heated to a temperature sufficient to decompose the oil, a sudden explosion takes place, and every cell is ruptured by the expansion of gaseous matters arising from the decomposition of oil, and distributed to the members. Each member stands a chance of drawing a painting by some and drawn out as in a lottery.

There are now 4,448 members—income \$22, Any one can become a member by paying a heavy covering, as the Tusearora, and the formation of it, and the formation of it, and it is much to be regretable to the decomposition of the oil. When the kernels are heated to a temperature sufficient to decompose the oil, a some call it, is the decomposition of the oil. When the kernels are heated to a temperature sufficient to decompose the oil, as some call it, is the decomposition of the oil. When the kernels are heated to a temperature sufficient to decompose the oil, as some call it, is the decomposition of the oil. When the kernels are heated to a temperature sufficient to decompose the oil, as some call it, is the decomposition of the oil. When the kernels are heated to a temperature sufficient to decompose the oil, as some call it, is the decomposition of the oil. When the kernels are heated to a temperature sufficient to decompose the oil, as some call it, is the decomposition of the oil. When the kernels are heated to a temperature sufficient to decompose the oil, as some call it, is the decomposition of the oil. When the kernels are heated to a temperature sufficient to decompose the oil, as some call it, is the decomposition of the oil. When the kernels are heated to a temperature sufficient to decompose the oil, as some call it, is the decomposition of the oil. What a better breed of horses has not been introduced into this county. The colts excluded into this county. The colts excluded into this count markably fine breeding mare and colt, by E. ly attended meeting was held in Farmington

> exciting, and many expressed their regrets delegates from each section of the country and that they had not entered their teams in sea-son. J. Q. A. Nickerson, of New Limerick, the interior route was passed two to one. ploughed with a span of horses, without a driver, and finished one eighth of an acre in twenty-five minutes and a half. J. W. Hains, of Hodgdon, ploughed with a yoke of oxen and a driver, and finished his eighth of an acre a few seconds sooner than the horse team.
>
> Galveston. It is also estimated that one million dollars, in specie, have been brought in

SAFETY ON RAIL ROADS.

At the present time when every body is going to have a Railroad, the question of safety is often started. We were asked the other day, by a careful old war and the committees will be committee with the publishing committee with a part of their duty to furnish the publishing committee with a safety of the exhibition. We cannot, however, omit the expression of a hope, that the committees will be exhibition. We cannot, however, omit the exhibition. We cannot, however, omit the exhibition. We cannot, however, omit the exhibition of a hope, that the committees will be exhibition. We cannot, however, omit the exhibition of a hope, that the committees will be exhibition. thing entered with them for premium

> st entire horse, E. S. F. Nickerson, do. "Stephen McKenney, do. breeding mare and colt, E. S. F. do. breeding mare and colt, E. S. I. Nickerson,
> 2d do do. do. Joseph Hoven,
> 3d do do. do. Henry Houlton,
> best colt three years old, Joseph Hoven,
> 2d do. do. J. W. Haines,
> best 2 years old colt, William Stone,
> 2d. do. do. do. James Houlton,
> W. Lickerson best 2 years old colt, William Ston 2d. do. do. do. James Houlto best working oxen, J. W. Hains 2d do. Daniel Cummings, 3d do. Daniel Cummings, best three year old steers, F. Gilky, 2d do. B. F. Nickerson, 3d do. J. Martin, best two year old steers, W. Panning 3d do. J. Martin,
> best two year old steers, W. Pennington,
> 2d do, B. F. Daggett,
> best one year old steers, J. W. Hains,
> 2d do. do. J. Clough,
> best steer calves, J. W. Hains,
> 2d do. Thomas Nickerson,
> best bull, over a year old, Levi Berry,
> 2d do. M. Doyle,
> 3d do. B. F. Daggett,
> best bull one year old, I. W. Hains 2d do. M. Doyle,
> 3d do. B. F. Daggett,
> best bull one year old, J. W. Hains,
> 2d do. S. Cary,
> best bull calf, A. True,
> 2d do. Thos. Nickerson,
> 3d do. J. W. Hains,
> best milch cow, J. W. Hains,
> 2d do. A. True,
> 2d do. A. True,
> 3d do. B. F. Nickerson,
> 4th do. Thos. Nickerson,
> best heifer, two years old, S. Cary,
> do. heifer calf, D. Cookson,
> 2d do. J. W. Hains,
> best fluck of ewes, J. W. Hains,
> 2d do. F. Gilky,
> best back, J. W. Hains,
> 2d do. A. Pierce,
> best boar, J. W. Hains,
> 2d do. J. W. Hains,
> 2d do. J. W. Hains,
> 2d do. J. W. Hains, 2d do. J. W. Hains.
> best sow, S. Cary,
> 2d do. S. Cary,
> best litter of pigs, S. Cary,
> 2d do. J. W. Hains,
> best butter, J. W. Hains,
> best butter, J. W. Hains,
> best nursery of apple and pear trees,*
> 2d do. Thos. Nickerson,
> 1st premium on ploughing, J. Q. A. Nickerson.

2d do. J. W. Hains, 5 B. F. NICKERSON, Per Order. * Name accidentally omitted, probably. [ED. RAILROAD MEETINGS.

RIVER ROUTE.—The Railroad spirit in this State, continues to excite the people, and enthusiastic meetings are held every week in

At East Vassalboro', a large meeting was held, P. B. Mooers, chairman, and John

Messrs, Stetson, Lang, Rice, and others addressed the meeting. The following resolutions were offered by Alton Pope, and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the time has fully com when the wants of the people require railroad should as soon as practicable be ex-tended from Portland along the valley of the ity. Their wool is sufficiently fine for ordinary purposes, and their average clip is sevbe extended to Bangor, and othe sections of the country, as the public interest

may demand.

Resolved, That we view with great inter breed, were very handsome. In testing their est and pleasure the zealous and successful efforts made in the river towns below us to strength at the drags, this last yoke bore off the victory, although others, four and six inches larger in girth, attempted to haul their load. This did much towards changing an opinion was a load of the state of t

than those of the most approved imported breeds.

The number of cows entered for premiums was small, and most of them of mixed breeds.

There was, however, two very fine Hereford, and two Durham cows, and several of mixed breeds that were noble looking animals, and good milkers. There is still great room for improvement in cows, and farmers cannot

we consider the expense of keeping a cow, At Sidney, a large meeting was held o which cannot be estimated at less than fifteen the 16th. Theodore Merrill was called to dollars a year, it is very apparent that the the chair, and Chas. W. Coffin chosen Sec-

On motion of Mr. Cowas the following resolutions were offered and adopted.

Resolved, That the town of Sidney havin stock entered, but the yearlings and calves were very fine, for us, and would make a very towns on the river below, we see no reasons

endeavors to construct their contemplated railroad, we should feel that we had "run

the way of Waterville to Bangor.

D. BLAISDELL, Esq. then offered the fol

A. Nickerson.

There were but two teams entered for the ploughing match. Still the scene was very vantages of each route were ably discussed by

HIGH DUTCH IN TEXAS. According to all ecounts, Texas is in a fair way to become nans, principally from Bremen, arrived at

os was small, but the butter was Simmons' Daguernotypes, - We have ex This an excellent grazing country, and butter and cheese could be made to as great advantage here, as in any part of New England.

Several specimens of domestic manufactures were offered, and quite a variety of fancy work, some of which was very beautiful.

As the several committees have furnished us with no reports, we can only give this genCONGRESSIONAL.

Senate. The Vice President was authorized to fill the vneancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, in consequence of the decease of Mr. Pennybacker.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill authorizing grants of lands to the soldiers now serving in the war in Mexico. Mr. B. moved to suspend, with the usual method of reference, and proceed at once to the consideration of the proposition.

The army bill was next taken up-the ques tion pending being Mr. Badger's substitute for Mr. Cameron's amendment, granting land to non-commissioned officers and privates. On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill was recom-

mitted to the committee on Military Affairs. with instructions to report a section granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to al ioned officers and privates now serving in the Mexican war.

House. The Oregon Territorial bill was

taken up.

Mr. Hamlin took the floor in opposition to the extension of slavery in newly acquired The bill finally passed 183 to 35. Adj.

MONDAY, Jan. 18. SENATE. The Vice President appointed Gen Cass a Regent of the Smithsonian Insti-tute, in place of Mr. Pennybacker, deceased. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, offered a resolution, asking the Secretary of the Treasury, whether the sub-treasury embarrassed the operations of the treasury, and whether ought not to be suspended or repealed.

The bill to create the office of Surveyor

General of Oregon, and to grant a donati of land to settlers therein, was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading.

House. Mr. Preston King moved the sus pension of the previous orders, with a view to enable him to introduce his two million bill, which was lost, yeas 50, noes 160.

whole, and the bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates, regular and volunteers, two dollars per month, and to give a hundred and sixty acres of bounty An amendment was offered, making the in-

crease pay three dollars per month, which ong discussion ensued.

Mr. Hungerford had leave to introduce bill to provide for the deposit of moneys, received from customs and public lands, in the treasury, and the payment of persons engaged in collecting the same, and for other purposes.

The bill was then reported to the House. TUESDAY, Jan. 19.

Senate. Mr. Sevier, of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill placing three millions of dollars at the disposal of the President during the war with Mexico; be said a speedy close of the war would result from the appropriation. He asked a consideration of the bill at an early day.

Mr. Benton, of the Military Committee reported back the urmy bill with amendments

granting land to non-co the war with Mexico. Mr. Berrien moved to amend, by inserting officers and volunteers.

A long debate ensued, after which Mr. Berrien's amendment was rejected, by a vote of 26 to 26, the Vice President giving the casting

vote in the negative. rejected. Adjourned.
In the House, a resolution was adopted to close the debate on the bill to increase the pay of the regulars and the volunteers, at 2 o'clock

to-day.

The bill was then taken up in comm the whole.

Messrs. Bell, Starkweather, and Boyd, ad-

dressed the committee.
On motion of Mr. Boyd, the committee of

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll's resolution for printing 5000 copies of the report of the last session's committee of Foreign

Communications were then received from the War Department, together with a statethe War Department, together with a state-ment of certain expenditures of the last year, as required by law. Also, a communication form the Adjuster General in raphy to the as required by law. Also, a communication from the Adjutant General, in reply to the resolution calling on the President for the number of volunteers and officers mustered for

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cobb in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation Bill, which was read, and the against Mexico is not waged with a view to

bate in five minutes after taking up the bill

than one year.

Debate then ensued on an amendment offered by Mr. Hannegan to appoint Chaplains for the army, pending which the Senate adversarily, the people are more zealous and enthusiastic than ever. Rail-

morials from Pennsylvania were presented by

them was laid on the table.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr.
Johnson of Maryland, directing the Secretary
of the Treasury to report respecting the recent
transfer of the public money from the Atlantic
States to New Orleans, or the army in Mexico-how it was done and at what cost; and also to report whether the sub-treasury is not calculated to prevent the obtaining of a loan, and whether it ought to be repealed, came up

for consideration.

Mr. Huntington suggested to modify the Mr. Huntington suggested to modify the resolution, so as to call on the President for the first information, and to omit calling for the second, which Mr. Johnson accepted.

Before taking the question upon the resolution as modified, the army bill was taken up.

A long debate ensued upon the amendments, relative to appointing Chaplains.

The amendment was modified so as to make the chaplains of volunteer regiments alective, and fixing the pay at one thousand

elective, and fixing the pay at one thousand dollars per annum, and two rations per day, and forage for one horse. Adopted. Mr. Houston then offered an amendment, making all officers elective, and requiring the

President to commission them.

With a view of having the floor for tomor row, he moved an adjournment, which was

carried.

In the House a personal explanation took place between Mesers. Sawyer and Culver. The former pledged himself to prove that Mr. Culver endeavored to obtain in a dishon-

Mr. Culver pronounced the statement a falsehood, and that if compelled to fight, he should insist, as the challenged party, on the choice of weapons.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tibbatts in the chair, on the Treasury note and land bill.

Mr. Crozier addressed the committee in op-

position to the administration, and in defe of Gen. Taylor.
On motion of Mr. Rathbun, the committee rose and he offered a resolution to close the

debate at 3 o'clock.

Again the house went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Giles spoke until 3

o'clock Sondry amendments, unimportant in the selves, were adopted.
Several amendments were offered, viz: to prohibit slavery in new territory, to repeat the tariff of 1846, to impose an additional

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The bill was then reported to the House. and the amendments concurred in and passed by year and mays, 166 to 32. A communication was received from the President, relative to Wisconsin. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 22. In the SENATE, the Treasury Note Bill was received from the House and referred to the Finance Committee. On motion of Mr. Wescott, the Secretary of the Navy was directed to report the causes which induced the return of the frigate Cumberland and the steamer Mississippi from the Gulf of Mexico.
Mr. Cilley offered a resolution setting forth that speedy and honorable peace with Mexice is exceedingly desirable; that the Constitution does not provide for holding foreign territory, nor for incorporating foreign nations with the Union, and that the President be resident to with the contract to with the president to resident the president to resident to the president to

quested to withdraw our troops to some point in the United States on or near the boundary fine. The resolution was laid over without debate, and will come up to-morrow.
On Mr. Hannegan's motion the President was requested to communicate the facts re-specting the difficulty between Mr. Wise and

the Brizilian Government.

The Post office Committee reported a bill supplementary to the act providing for the transmission of mails between the United resolution for information respecting recent transfers of public money from New York to

New Orleans, was adopted.

The Ten Regiment Bill was then taken up.
Mr. Houston spoke at length on his amendment, changing the the troops from regulars to volunteers, who shall elect their own offcers. The debate was continued by Sena-tors Allen, Cass, Crittenden, Benton, Hunting-

In the House, Mr. Boyd, from the select service in Mexico, for the specified terms of three, six and twelve months. Also, for the number who have died in the service, and those who have resigned, and those who have Whole, and made the special order for Months.

A resolution was adopted to close the de-United States to terminate hostilities on term honorable to both parties; embracing liberal A motion to adjourn was made, which was lost; the bill was again taken up by the Committee of the Whole. An attempt was made to report the bill to the House, which was lost, and the committee rose and reported progress, and the committee rose and reported progress.

Wennessay, Jan. 20. to report the bill to the House, which was lost, and the committee rose and reported progress.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.

In the Serate sundry unimportant resolutions of enquiry were disposed of.

A memorial was presented from citizens of the District of Columbia, praying that convict labor be not employed in the construction of the Smithsonian buildings.

After disposing of several other unimportant resolutions of the Smithsonian buildings.

After disposing of several other unimportant resolutions of the Smithsonian buildings.

After disposing of several other unimportant resolutions of the Smithsonian buildings.

After disposing of several other unimportant resolutions of the Smithsonian buildings.

The calender was taken up and several bills of the Smithsonian buildings and the construction of the bill to the same leading to the graph of the part, and proper provision for the payment of the just claims of our citizens,—the whole to be adjusted by negotiation, instituted according to the established forms of each Government respectively. Objection being made to receive the resolution, Mr. Stephens and the years and nays—yeas 76, nays 88. The House refused, 72 to 108, to go into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The calender was taken up and several bills After disposing of several other unimportant matters, the consideration of the bill to The calender was taken up and several bills increase the army was resumed, and a long debate ensued.

An amendment, offered yesterday by Mr. Corwin, was adopted, 29 to 18, which gives 160 acres of land to serve more that a year in

Journed.

In the House, the resolution offered by C.

J. Ingersoll for printing five thousand copies of the report of last session's Committee on Foreign Relations on the war with Mexico, city of Washington was passed.

Bills were reported making appropriations for revolutionary pensions, and for the mili
000 and are fast increasing. The people for revolutionary pensions, and for the military Academy at West Point; to provide for the deposit of moneys received from customs and lands, and the payment of persons collecting the same; to establish a Court at Key West; making further provisions for intercourse between the United States and foreign before the road shall lail. Indeed, such is course between the United States and foreign nations; making appropriations for compensation for pension agents; making provisions for improvements in the Mississippi and other rivers; authorizing the purchase and publication of the manuscripts and letters of the late. Thomas Jefferson; amendments to the several acts relating to patents; to revise the consular system; to carry into effect certain treaties with China. All these bills were read twice and referred.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the President for the names of members of Consular system; to the several acts relating to patents; to revise the consular system; to carry into effect certain treaties with China. All these bills were read twice and referred.

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number, 38 were by cutting the throat; hanging; 29 shooting; 25 drowning; 22 poiss 10 jumping from a height; 6 stabbing; 6 univailroad cars; 16 unknown. Of this number were insane, 15 drunk, 18 remorse a despair.

A Temperance man in this city, a few nights since, had a bottle of assafeetida thrown through one of the double windows of his house, into

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Of this manner

The revenue cruiser Adelaide being ordered to cruise in search of a French smuggler, suspected of smuggling tobacco, something occurred to excite the suspicion of the commander; an inquiry was made, which resulted in detecting some 500 lbs. of tobacco, stowed away in the hammocks of the Adelaide her-

and the third series of stoppage was occasioned by the particular works being finished, and no others being ready whereon to transfer the people. Five deaths have taken place in the hears of death from starvation.

THE GREAT BRITAIN. The latest accounts

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Rochester arrived at New York on Sunday evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 7th, and from London to the 5th December. The following items of news:

Sir Henry Pottinger sailed on the 5th ultor the Cape of Good Hope, where his first duty as Governor General of the British Colony will be to destrey the Kalfirs, who are ravaging and laying waste the country, and his next duty that of reducing the affairs of the Government to order.

The agitation for the repeal or essential reduction of the duty upon tea is rapidly extending. A large meeting has been held at Leeds, at which resolutions similar to those of the Liverpool meeting were adopted.

Lord Maidstone suffered himself to be sued for debts incurred for suppers, wines, &c., at Creckford's, and resisted payment on the ground that it was a demoralizing establishment, he having lost an immease sum in gambling there! The jury very properly gave a verdict against him for the whole amount claimed.

A very large meeting of the physical force party of the Repealers was held at Dublin on the 4th.

A very large meeting of the physical force party of the Repealers was held at Dublin on the the sent part has been purchased for the purpose of being conveyed to America. He thinks the fact should excite great indignation in the breast of every Englishman.

The expedition of Flores against Ecnador, according to the Clamor Publico of Madrid, has been broken up by two mutinies, and his men dispersed about the country.

The markets are without much change, and generally favorable us far as this country is concerned.

The reyenue cruiser Adelaide being ordered

The revenue cruiser Adelaide being ordered

The revenue cruiser Adelaide being ordered

generally favorable as far as this country is concerned.

He arrived at Norfolk in the steamer Missis-

More Deaths from Starvation. The severity of the weather for several days past has fearfully augmented the miseries of the people, already sickly and debilitated from want of food. In many parts of the country the public works have been stopped from various causes, and dreadful consequences have resulted.

In some places the works had to be discontinued from the floods, in others the wet and frost and cold were more than the wretched, ill-clad, and half-famished laborers could bear; and the third series of stoppage was occasioned by the particular works being finished, and

on others being ready whereon to transfer the people. Five deaths have taken place in the country of Kilkenny, two in Cork, and the Castlebar Constitution states that each day it hears of death from starvation.

From Mexico. The Washington Union contains extracts from Mexican papers received by the steam frigate Mississippi. Among the extracts is the message of the President ad interim (Gen. Salas) to the new Mexican Congress. The spirit of it is that of a resolute determination to prosecute the war. There

The Great Britain. The latest accounts from Dundrum Bay represent the position of the Great Britain to be more unfavorable than at any time previous. The temporary break water has been washed away, and she is what the sailors call "hogged."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Quebec arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 8th—two days later than the dates by the Rochester. The following extracts are furnished by the Commercial Advertiser.

Review of the British Corn Trade.—We have now arrived at a period of the year when, under ordinary circumstances, the trade usually becomes dull; farmers having to provide for their Christmas rents, &c., generally supply the market liberally in December, and

when we state that the price of oat-meal is higher in parts of Ireland than that of wheaten flour here, we do not see how we can expect arrivels thence.

In bonded wheat the operations have not been particularly extensive, the high pretensions of sholders having checked busines. The terms asked have been within 1s. to 2s, per q. of those at which similar qualities have been offered free, the smallness of the state of the control of the state of the state of the high pretensions of sholders having not been offered free, the smallness of the state of the state

"LET EVERY MAN MIND HIS OWN

So we went again to bed. So we went again to bed.

Next morning we went to pay our taxes.

"Higher than ever," said we, "how is this?"

"Oh," said the treasurer, "the town has had so much to pay for paupers." "Well, but what made so many paupers?" "It was rum, I suppose." We asked an old citizen if nothing could be done by striking at the root of the matter? "Perhaps there might," said he, "but then people generally think it is best to let every man mind his own business."

While we were at dinner that day, a poor

to let every man mind his own business."

While we were at dinner that day, a poor woman, dirty and cadaverous, came to the door; she had two children with her as ragged as herself. She begged for cold victuals, old clothes—any thing. She did not tell her storry, because she had been there frequently before and told all to the good woman of the house. We enquired about her case, and was told it was pretty much like others within a circuit of a very few miles. Her husband was a poor drunken scamp, who spent all the money he could get for rum, while wife and children were fed in part from her kitchen.—Going from dinner we met the fellow in the street, and asked him why he did not leave off drinking and go to work? What do you think he said?—Why, "let every man mind his own business!"

Having a note to pay in the bank in a few days, we hurried back to the office and began to turn over the leaves of our big ledger to see who owed innoney which ought to be collected. There was Tom Nokes, owed \$6, marked G. T. (gone to Texas)—Had been good, but took to drink and runaway in debt.

Bill Swizzle owed \$7,56—always loved a drop, but was formedly considered a moder. While we were at dinner that day, a poor

Bill Swizzle owed \$7,56—always loved a drop, but was formerly considered a moderate drinker; used to pay for his paper; since sold his farm and went into trade; sold rum; and was his own largest customer in that line;

At Market, 296 Beef Cattle and 160 Stores, 8 yokes of Working Oxen, 32 Cows and Calves, 1860 Sheep and Lumbs, and about 286 Swine.

Sam Cocktail, died of delirium tremens, owes for three years, lost his property by gambling and drinking; family very destitute. Can't ask them to pay any thing.

Well, thought we, perhaps it is right that every man should attend to his own business, and let that of other people alone; but who is to pay our note in the bank?

The Publisher of the Maine Farmer, grateful for the liberal encouragement that he has received since he commenced its publication, begs leave to state to his friends and the public, that he commences the XVth Volume under

Be- Have we not some business in the matter?

SMALL THINGS. We are too apt, in our

"LET EVERY MAN MIND HIS OWN
BUSINESS."

This is a good maxim, but its application is sometimes questionable. We have lately seen it applied to the friends of temperance, who try to stop other people from selling rum. Let every man drink who chooses, says one,—it's nobody's business but his some. Well, shought we, as we laid down the paper, perhaps it must be so—we cannot force the people to be sober; so as the bell has rung for nine, we'll shut up the office, go home and go to bed.

On our way we heard a tremendous racket in a low looking building, and, amid the din, the shrill cry of murder was heard. We rushed in, and found a great andragged brute of a fellow, with bloodshot eyes, mauling his wife and children with an old tickerty chair. We wrenched his weapon from him, and tumbled him into a corner, from which he was too drunk to extricate himself speedily. We asked him what he meant by such conduct? "What's that to you?" said he,—"let every man mind his own business."

We cleared for home and went to bed.—About two or three o'clock in the morning, we were awakened by a rumpus in the street. There were loud swearing and cries of "take him off—he's stabbing me!" We ra nou and found three or four young men, all intoxicated. They had been playing billiards or some other game at a gambling house, till the late hour, and having been stripped of their money by black-legs, and a good deal fuddle withal, they were in a very savage humor, and fell out and quarreled by the way. We venturel to say that the places where they had been ought to be shut up, but one of them indignantly replied, "let every man mind his own business."

So we went again to bed.

Next morning we went to pay our taxes.

We knew though the first himself specific to be posted at that spot where the thickest of the battle should rage. It is reported that on the pay of the pay

ASHES, per l	00 lbs.		PROVISIONS.	naf m	-
Pot,			Pork, round h	ngs.	
BEANS,				44 10	6
White,	83 @	1 12	Clear sult do.	7 40	9
Pea,	1 00 @	1.12	Beef, ox,	4 00 @ 4	50
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Corn.	70 @	80	Lard,	8 @	10
Outs,	30 10	83	Cheese,	6 @	8
Wheat,	00 10	1 00	Mutton,	2 @	3
Rye,	00 @	1 00	Chickens,	6 60	7
Barley,	40 @	50	Geese,	4 40	5
Peas, field,	50 @	. 75	Eggs.	14.00	15
HAY, loose,	7 00 @	10 00	Apples, dried,	3 10	4
SEED.			do. cooking,	20 @	25
Clover,	700	8	do. winter,	42 @	45
Flax seed,	1 00 @	1 25	Potatoes,	37 60	55
H. Grass,	1 50 @	1 75	MEAL,		
Red top,	50 m	75	Indian,	-70 @	75
PLASTER PARIS,			Rye,	00 @ 1	25
Per ton,	0 00 @	6 00	WOOL,		
LIME,	999a lb	ob ii	Fleece,	18 @	22
Thomaston,	new ins		Pulled,	00 00	25
UJ91124	70 @	80	Woolskins,	25 @	60

No. 2, 14 (0) 17 No. 3, 09 (0) 12

and was his own largest customer in that line; fell through, now good for nothing.

Ezekiel Swig owes \$8,75; once quite respectable, had property; dead, and estate insolvent, farm in possession of the man who sold him his rum.

Sam Cocktail, died of delirium tremens, owes for three years, lost his property by gambling and drinking; family very destitute.

and the public, that he commences the XVth Volume under

Bangor Whig, that the store of C. & R. Fiske at Olithow, took fire on Tuesday and was consumed. Most of the goods were saved. Loss \$1500—no insurance.

Melakoroly Accident, I. James Browster, nged 32 years, a worthy and much estern, nged 32 years, a worthy and much estern, nged 32 years, a worthy and much estern division of Tuesday, 19th inst., in the ship-yard of Capt. Geo. Moulton, by the falling of a section of a vessel's frame, (or in ship carpenter's phrase, a rib.), upon him, whilst assisting is moving it on the tee.

First Hoss. Our friend Hon. Amass Setson, brought into market on Tuesday, two of the best hogs of the season. They were not quite twenty months old. and one of them weighed five hundred and fifty-five pounds, and the other four hundred and sixty-eight pounds. They were of a short, compact breed, and made a grand show.

Bangor Whig.

Mammorst Hog. One of the largest specimens of the swine kind is to be seen at No. 73 Quincy Market. He weighs, drawsed \$56 lbs., and is sufficient per set to put to flight a whole army of Jews. The animal is a "son of York," and a pretty tall one at that.

Bongor Whig.

Mr. Hamilin, of Maine, a democrat, took a manily and decided stand in relation to the existence of slavery, during the late debate in Congress. He took the broad ground the two the statement for the benefit of the winter of the No. Delta writes from Monterey.—Gen. Worth has issued an order in Satillo, that all officers and soldiers under the statement of the whealth of the politic and whole army of Jews. The minni is a "son of York," and a pretty tall one at that.

Boston Transcript.

Mr. Hamilin, of Maine, a democrat, took a manily and decided stand in relation to the existence of slavery, to exist in any future territories of this reconstruction of the politic statement for the benefit of the s

The Maine Farmer; A Samily Newspaper, Devoted to Agriculture, The Arts, Literature, General Intelligence, &c. &c.

Kennebec County Agricultural Society.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Kennebec Agricultural Society, for the choice of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before the needing will be holden on Wednesday, the 3d day of February next, at the Mansion House, Hallowell & Roads, at 16 o'clock in the forenoon.

RUSSELL EATON, Secretary.

Augusta, January, 1847.

Obituarn.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

THIS is an action for assumpsit, brought to recover the sum of uinety-six dollars, alleged to have been paid by the plaintiff to the defendant, on the first day of May, A. D. 1839, in consideration whereof the defendant promised to

Witness-O. H. STABLET. Winthrop, January 19, 1847. hymeneal.

New Store and New Goods.

CHARLES A. RUSS would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the store resembly built by Ms. A. H. Baows, on Arsenat and Wittiama Streets, and now offers for sale as large and good an assortment of Toods as can be found on the East side of the river; among which may be found a good assortment of Dry and W. I. Goods, and Groceries, Chinu Glass, and Crockery Ware; Paper Hungings; Hurd and Hollow Ware; Iron, Steel, &c. Also, Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Paints, Oils, &c. Also Really Made Clothing. Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower! The world was and:—the garden was a wild: And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smilled From the general satisfaction heretofore given, and his long experience in the busiless, he flatters himself that will be able to sell his customers Goods as low and on, as good terms as Goods of the same quality can be bought on the river.

The former customers of C. A. Russ are particularly in vited to call. rood haps thro' life.]
In this town, 21st inst., by Rev. Mr. Morse, Mr. John A. (Tibbetts of New Sharon, to Miss Sarah Jane Whittemore. In Jefferson, 17th instant, Mr. Leunder Weeks to Miss dary J. Ross.
In Bangor, Mr. John Lant to Miss Angeline Witham.
In Corinna, Mr. Charles G. Andrews to Miss Ruth A. Illian.

WANTED, in exchange for Goods, all kinds of Country Produce, Juniper Knees, Timber, and other Lumber. Cash will also be taken when offered for Goods. Augusta, Dec. 15, 1846. In Camden, Mr. John W. Blood of Walde, to Miss Julia PLEASE TO READ THIS.

In Scamden, Mr. John W. Blood of Walde, to Miss Julia G. Metcalf.

In Swanville, Mr. George W. Sanborn to Miss Elizabeth F. Blothen; Mr. Moses Curtis to Miss Mary Sekins; Mr. Alexander B. Curtis to Miss Almira T. Marchall.

In Northport, Mr. Charles Richards to Miss Angeline Drinkwatez.

In Stenben, Mr. Elisha Farrow to Miss Caroline Young of Gouldsboro'.

In Bath, Mr. Samuel C. Bovey to Miss Mehitable Tibbetts.

At No. 11, Aroostook, Mr. Alonzo K. Coffin to Miss Catharine F. Dunham.

In Charlestowa, Mass., Mr. Wm. Park of Boston, to Miss Arabella Sweetland of Hallowell.

In Whitefield, Mr. Bernard B. McGrath of Pittston, to Miss Catharine McGrath.

In Norway, Mr. Joshua B. Richardson to Miss Harriet Judkins.

GRANITE BANK. In Bethel, Mr. Mark Lowell of Lewiston, to Miss Alma
E. Burbank.

In Dresden, Mr. Charles H. Gridley of Boston, to Miss
Mary Bertha Morrison.

In Portland, Mr. Edwin Plainmer, editor of the Norway
Advertiser, to Miss Mary E. Norton.

In Abbot, Mr. Newell Weeks to Miss Mary Jane Long.
In Runford, Mr. Livermore R. Hall to Miss Mary A Miler of Lowell, Mass.

In Bridgton, Mr. Jedediah A. Kimball to Miss Mary H.

Kittston.

In Bridgton, Mr. Jedesman A. Kimoni to his Mary H.
Kittston.
In Dover, James H. Dudley, Esq., of Boston, to Mrs.
Elizabeth C. Hoit, of Saco.
In Whitefield, Capt. Henry D. Gardiner of Nantucket, to
Miss Caroline B. Turner.
In Walda, Mr. A. W. Gay to Miss Sarah T. Godding.
In Enapport. Mr. Aaron Clark to Miss Josephine Howe,
both of Deer Island.

The CUSTOM DEPARTMENT of this establishment
of Grain will be minimfactured for the usual rates of toll.

A CORN CRACKER, for the purpose of grinding the
Corn and Cob together, will be put in operation in a few
days.

Augusta, Jan. 15, 1847.

WANTED to purchase, from 1000 to 2000 bushels of Country WHEAT, for which cash and a fair price will be paid. Apply at the Mill, to J. D. E. WANTED, 200 lbs. Tow, to be delivered immediately, Augusta, Jan. 19, 1847.

Thy steps are now bound for the antrodden shore;
And the race of immortals begun.

In this town, 334, John Eastman, of Charleston, aged ahout 45.

In this town, 23th, Mr. Josephus Rockwood, aged—in Hallowell, 20th, Josephus Rockwood, aged 3th In this town, James Rdwin, son of Jas. W. and Caroline L. Remick, aged 3th most responsible to the subscriber, aged 3th most responsible to the subscriber, proving property, and paying for this notice. In States, Mrs. Mary Prances, daughter of Uriah A. Folger, aged 5 years.

In States, Mrs. Mary Uhandler, wife of Mr. Benjamin Chandler, aged 40.

In Belgrade, Martha J., wife of Charles G. Tilton, 22.

In Beaghed, Martha J., wife of Charles G. Tilton, 22.

In Beaghed, Martha J., wife of Charles G. Tilton, 22.

In States, Mrs. Mary Rodden, aged 48.

In Searmond, Capt. Rodden, aged 48.

In Searmond, Capt. Peabody, master of ship Rochoster of the port of Bath.

In Bangor, William N. Hall, formerly of Brunswick, aged 52; Thomas Gilpatrick, aged 52; David Owen, aged 72; Thomas Gilpatrick, aged 52; Mrs. Henry Wilder, aged 22.

Lesst overboard, from brig Levant, Ezekiel Dennis of Charles Top Rodden, January 10, 1817.

Foreclosure of Mortgage.

WHEREAS, PREDERICK C. KRANTE, of Hallowell, by his mortgage deed dated July 26, A. D. 1840, and recorded in the Kenneber Registry of Deeds, book 121, page

The second process of the control of

WHEREAS my wife, Eather D., has left my bed and board without my consent, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN L. STANLEY. Carpenter & Co's Kennebec and Reston EXPRESS.

學學學師 MINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MR. B. LAWRENCE, (of Lawrence's Express) having purchased the interest of Ma. Wh. E. Hareltine, in the above Express, will become joint copartner with G. S. Carpenyrae, under the first of CARPENTER & CO. The subscribers would inform the public that they will run their Winter Express as follows:

Will leave Augusta every MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M. direct for Boston. Returning, will leave No. 8 Court St., Boston, every THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., direct for Kennebec.

They have a Team for the transportation of heavy articles of Merchandize, which will run as follows during the winter:—Will leave Augusta every MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M. and every THURSDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Portland every TUESDAY and FRIDAY,

turning, will leave Portland every TUESDAY and FAIDAY.

Having made errangements with the Eastern Reilroad
Co., they are prepared to transport all kinds of Goods between Kennebez and Boston, so the most reasonable terms.
They will pay personal and prompt attention to all business entitled to their care.

Being intimately connected with all the Bosthern, Wearern, and European Expresses, all business will be transacted with all possible correctness and dispatch.

Offices and Agents—E. Fanno, 5 1-2 Arch Row,
Augusta; Glaziers, Manters & Smith, Hallowell; W. B.
Grant, Gardiner; J. M. Berry, (Sings House,) Brunnwick;
George W. Kendall, Bath; Charles E. Phillips, Waterville;
Alexander Crawford, Showhegan; John K. Hall, No. 8
Court Street, Boston.

G. S. CARPENTER,

BENJ, LAWRENCE,

Proprietors.

Burnett's Oak Tooth Wash;

Tills preparation is recommended by the most eminent dentists and physicians. The mode by which it is prepared is such as to produce and combine the most destrable cleansing and astringent properties. It effectually prevents and removes the common diseases of the mouth, and is particularly useful in cases where the guns are soft and irritable, and bleed frequently, rendering them hard and healthy. For sale wholesale and retail by Hallowell, Jan.

OR sale by S. PAGE & CO.—BROMA in a combination of the Cocoa New with other ingredients, inno-cent, atrengthening and agreeable, both to invalids, and to persons in health. It is highly recommended by Dr. War-ren and other cuinent Physicians of Boston, as being very useful to invalids, and to persons recovering from disease, and also good nourishment for children.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE subscribers having taken and fitted up the store No. 3, Bridge's Block, invite purchasers of Dry Goods to examine their Stock—being entirely fresh—as they are confident that the great falling off of prices will cuable them to offer greater inducements than can be offered by established Houses, having old and depreciated stocks on hand. Among their rich varieties may be found the following DRESS GOODS. Black and blue black Alpaca; col'd do.; Thibet, Indiana and Lyoness elethis; embre shaded Lyoness; cashmere de coase; repp. casemere; mous delaine; wide black Mattioni silk, auperior quality. A very large assortment of PRINTS.

SHAWLS: SHAWLS: A large assortment of all wool cashmere, 25 per cent cheaper than last Fall prices. Broche, printed thibet and cashmere; stradilla, mous. delaine, mande and net shawls, of all sizes and prices.

Clothes, Cassimers, Sattinets and Vastings; cotton and wool flannels, plain and twilled; sheetings, drillings, Russian diaper, kid and cashmere Gloves, hosiery, silk pocket hidks, blue bl'k silk velvet for bonnets, green barage, brown and white linen table covers, cotton slo., new style. A large assortment of Tailars' Trimings.

N. B. The Goods will be freely shown, and every endeavor will be made to please those who may call, whether they may or may not purchase.

8. & O. C. WHITEHOUSE.

Augusta, December, 1847.

1RON WORKS. NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

IRON WORKS.

HOLMES & ROBBINS, having rebuilt and enlarged their IRON FOUNDRY, are now ready to farnish Castinos of all kinds at short notice.

Their FORGE and MACHINE SHOP are now in operation, where about every kind of SHAPE and MACHINERY can be had on favorable terms.

Particular attention given to SHIP and MILL WORK.
PATTERNS furnished, in most cases, without charge to customers. ustomers.

The following are some of the articles manufactured by The following are some of the articles manufactured by them, viz.—For Vessens.—Windlass Purchasses, Windlass Necks, Capstan Spindles, Truss Arms, Iron Knees, Quarter Blocks, Shieves; Belaying Rails, Pins and Chocks, and all kinds of Shapes for Truss Hoops, Clamps for Screws, &c. *
For Mills—Water Weeels, Shafting Gears, Gudgeous, both Wing and Plate, Iron Buckets, Cranks, Rims, Boxes; and many smaller articles, such as Saw Arbors, Stirrup Screws, Boxes for the Eves of Mill Stones, Turning Lathe Irons. &c. Screws, Boxes for the Eves of Militations, Linns, Lirons, &c.

Also, Hubs for Carts and Wagons, Boxes, Plow Castings, Fire Prames, Fire Dogs, Cultivator Tecth, and every kind of Casting or Wrought Iron Bhape, wanted for Agriculture, Ship Building and Machinery.

Agents—Jones & Hammond, Portland; Kendall & Richardson, Bath; Wm. Hitchcock & Co., Newcastle.

HANTED—10 or 15,000 bushels good Hemlock of Pine COAL, for which casts will be paid.

Gardiner, Nov. 20, 1846.

BOSTON ALMANAC for 1847, just received and for cale
by 52 EDWARD FENNO. GLASS. A large stock of Window Glass of various sizes, for sale by Hallowell, Jun. 7. 1847.

NEW DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FRUIT, and a variety of FANCY GOODS, just received and for sale low for case or country produce, by GEO. F. COOKE, opposite the Franklin House.

46tf

GOODING & GANETT,

Lamp, Chandelier and Girandole Manufacturers, No.

12, Hawkins Street, Boston.

THE subscriber will receive orders for all kieds of colar,
manufactured in the most workmanike manner and at the
shortest notice. Chandeliers, for halls, public buildings and
churches, from 3, 3, 4, to any number of lights desired, and
of the most approved patterns. Old lamps of every description altered to solar, rebrouzed, and finished in or molu.
Orders for brass, copper, composition, and sinc castings
executed at short notice.

Augusta, Oct., '46. 41 Ag't for manufacturers.

August, Am. 26, 1046.

All contracts of individuals, lower, or county rights, directed by the underected in and extracts, wildow of Day 10 Start FLEE, Block Sthrey, in and County, deceased, her dow or in the real equate of which the and deceased died selected, and all others interected in and extract by publishing the selection of the selection

Along the air Of winds upon their battle-ground, But gently there The snow is falling-all around

The jocund fields would masquerade Fantastic scene!
Tree, shrub, and lawn, and lonely glade

And joined the revel, all arrayed E'en the eld posts that hold the bars

And age sedate, High cupped, and plumed, like white hussars,

The drifts are hanging by the sill, The eaves, the door, The hay-stack has become a hill;

The wagon, loaded for the mill The eve before.

Maria brings the water pail-Like magic of a fairy tale, All vanished-curb, and crank, and rail:-

How deep it fell! The wood-pile too is playing hide; The axe—the log—
The kennel of that friend so tried— (The old watch-dog,)

The grindstone atanding by its side,
All now incog. The bustling cock looks out aghast From his high shed No spot to scratch him a repast; Up curves his head.

Starts the dull hamlet with a blast, And back to bed. Old drowsy dobbin, at the call, Amazed, awakes; Out from the window of his stall

The barn-yard gentry, musing, chime Their morning mean; Like Memuon's music of old time— That voice of stone!

A view he takes, While thick and faster seem to fall

Good Ruth has called the younger folk To dress below; Full welcome was the word she spoke,—

Down, down, they go, The cottage quietude is broke-The snow!-the snow!

Now rises from around the fire And ve profanc!-

Goes up again. The patriarchal Book divine, Upon the knee, Opes where the gems of Judah shine—

(Sweet minstrelsie!) How soars each heart with each fair line, Oh God! to Thee! Around the altar low they bend, Devout in prayer;

As snows upon the roof descend. So angels there Guard o'er that household, to defend

Now sings the kettle o'er the blaze; Rare Mocha, worth an Arab's praise

The old round stand her nod obeys And out it leave.

Unerring presages declare And disappear The glories of the ample fare.

Now let the hour day begin-Forth hastes the farm-boy, and brings in

The brush to burn;— Sweep, shovel, scour, sew, knit, and spin, Till night's return.

To delve his threshing John must hier Can all the subtle damp defy;

How wades he through! His track pursue.

Each to the hour's allotted care To shell the corn:

The sleigh t' adorn; The WINTER MORN

So cheerful-tranquil-snowy-fair,

The Storn-Teller. [Written for the Maine Farmer.] THE SABLE HUNTERS.

BY A BACKWOODSMAN.

The whole northern and western frontier of Maine, was formerly, and is, to some extent, even now, the favorite resort of the little animal so much valued for its fur, called the Sable. The energetic and hardy backwoodsmen of our State have always combined with their multiplied labors with the "axe and brand," the pursuit of hunting and trapping, in the spring and autumn, on account of the quick returns and ready cash which rewarded their labors.

Perhaps no pursuit is attended with more hardship and danger than sable trapping, followed, as it necessarily must be, during those portions of the year in which we experience the most inclement weather. In the winter, the trapper is obliged to tramp through snow and rain, regardless, alike, of cold and wet, with only a slight subsistence of the most ordinary food, unenlivened with the prospect of finding a snug fire and comfortable supper, etc., which cheer the hearts and keep up the spirits of those who journey among human kind. His most cheering prospect is, that as he goes to "look his traps," he may find as many sable as he can carry, and that night may overtake him in the vicinity of some rivulet, where he can obtain water and a good supply of camp wood.

Arrived at the spot where he designs to spend the night, the hunter, having divested himself of his puck, clears away the snow with his hatchet, and prepares to kindle a fire. If he does not find some stub of a tree, dead with age, whose erect position has preserved it from the saturating effects of the rains, and whose fibres have been reduced, by time, to a sort of powdery tinder, he searches for a green cedar, the inner bark of which is always tinder, and crushing it in his hands, be is then planted in the snow, in a sort of oval semicircle, directly in front of the fire-within which, after spreading a coat of fine boughs the energies of his rugged nature, he set to "Excuse me, love; but 'twas a mouse." eutting of camp wood, the culinary preparations for the evening meal, and the thawing and skinning of the frozen sable which may

share in all its privations, long after the that he should not live till his return. straitened circumstances, which might have The place where this tragical event oc-

cities never knew. He trusts in God and his fore, of all superfluous clothing, he started this long preamble, by the suggestions of my every consideration of humanity and sympaown experience, when my object at the coma gentleman whose passion for hunting only his mind, that if he failed to procure assist-

equipped for a six weeks' hunt, left the little sinews, and he bounded through the surroundsettlement at the Forks of the Kennebec, and ing snow in successive leaps, like a frightened struck into the northern wilderness. Their supplies were placed upon light, narrow was of but little depth, and he was enabled hand-sleds, which they drew themselves.— to traverse its whole length like a race-horse. One of these was Capt. P., a tall, manly fellow, of frank bearing, about thirty-five years of age, generally respected and beloved by of age, generally respected and beloved by his fellow townsmen, by whose suffrage he into the snow before him—then making his had been elevated to several public and important trusts. He was a good comrade, and as a keen hunter admitted no superior. The other, was also a tall, athletic fellow, with each limb, which told the observer, at once, where he found two men, whom he despatch of the tough and wiry sinews which animated them. He was a good hearted fellow, withal, but of a wild, reckless, devil-dare disposition, not unfrequently found united with personal strength, on the frontiers. "Yankee Joe," as he was familiarly called, (the prefix being added to distinguish him from a foreigner of the same name, living in the neighborhood,) was indeed an original character. He knew every stream and pond, and the best localities for hunting. Brought up in the woods, from a child, he could run upon snow-shoes at a rate which defied all competition. In a word, he was just the man who could run faster, jump higher, and swear harder, (not to mention a trifle in the way of drinking,) than any man on the Kennebec.

It was a bright morning in the latter part through those grand old woods upon their snow-shoes, keeping time to the snatch of discharged his gun, which reverberated with a tune hummed forth by Yankee Joe. But startling effect among the lonely hills in the few animals are usually to be seen in the travel did not prove an exception. Occasionally a rabbit, enveloped in his white coat, with ears erect, would leap up from the shelter afforded by some friendly bush, and gaze him, that that was Joe's gun, but he should with his round, protuberant eyes, as he sat never live to see him again. The doctor's upon his haunches, for a moment, at the inparty reached the camp early next morning, truders; and the next, as fear overcame his but life was extinct. His remains were curiosity, he fled with successive leaps at a brought home by his neighbors, and now lie pace, which the remembrance of his recent temerity only served to accelerate. Sometimes the red squirrel, from his lofty seat upon the topmost bough, would strike up his chitter-chitter strains, in token of recognition or welcome; and running down the tree, would scamper off across the frozen snow, in by his visiters, as if anxious for a more exa line parallel and contiguous to that pursued tended acquaintance. Attaining a point a litthe coming up of the hunters; all the while trying to render himself as social as circumstances would permit. But did the intruders upon his domains, make any movement of a couple in the town of N-, who, for about a belligerant character, with their gun, then, presto! he had vanished into some hollow or law matrimonial, and whose union thus far. other, at the first click of the lock. The first if a shade less blissful than that of turtle doves, danger past, he emerged from his hiding had afforded an example of conjugal felicity place, and taking a conspicuous stand, he as editying, to say the least, as the generality sounded forth his chitter of triumph, and of matches. It happened one winter evening elevating himself upon his hind legs, passed that, having exhausted all their usual theme his fore paws over his face in a gyratory of chit-chat, they had been sitting in silence manner, similar to those performed by certain bipeds with the fingers, when they wish to express the phrase, "You can't come it."

I shall not follow the hunters step by step through their march to the spot where they built their "home camp," and deposited their surplus stores. From this depot, their lines, along which they erected traps at short intervals, diverged in several directions. Every few days, one of them taking with him a few days, one of them taking with him a small stock of provisions, would start out to look a line of traps, in one direction, while the other would take an opposite course. the other would take an opposite course. They had been out about ten days, when

hey both arrived one night at the home camp. Each had been tolerably successful; and as a rain had just set in, which gave ask, in a voice somewhat faint and husky, promise of confining them to the camp on the following day, they postponed a portion of "who—where—what is he!"
"There! there!—husband, don't you see the usual work till the morrow, and enjoyed there! It isn't no man—it is a horrible great a slight relaxation from their labors. Each was in high spirits, and spent the evening in There be comes again, this way—Merciful singing and relating tales of the wonderful heavens! Oh! Oh!" But becoming heartily tired of this life of inactivity, they started on the morning of the Joe acceded. The former was a short distance in advance, with a hatchet, while Yankee Joe, with the gun, brought up the rear. carrying it in the usual careless manner of hunters, in his hand, with the muzzle pointing ahead, as he was clambering over a windfall, a limb came in contact with the percussion lock, and in Joe's efforts to disengage it the piece was discharged, and the contents of the piece was discharged, and the contents entered the body of his comrade. Capt. P. fell on his face in the snow, faintly exclaimed he was a dead man, while Yankee Joe, who for a moment stood aghast, at the spectacle, turned out, (unfortunately for the peace of ignited by the friction of flint and steel, and sprang forward to save him, and with an ag- our excellent couple) he was just in season with a cautious, steady breath, fans it into a onizing scream, besought him, for God's sake, to hear from Mrs. Buttle's lips, a relation of glowing flame. A thick hedge of evergreens not to die there. But the crimson stream what she called her "frightful adventure with which deluged the snow, convinced him that the mouse." the case was desperate; and mustering up all "No, my dear," interrupted Mr. B., "a rat." upon the ground, the hunter reclines. The work, determined to procure assistance or perish in the attempt. Hastily preparing a bed of boughs, on which he placed his mangled friend, (all his efforts to staunch the mouse."

"But I assure you, Madam, it was a rat."

"I beg your pardon, sir, notwithstanding you assure me, I am quite sure it was a mouse."

ing, who will voluntarily undertake it, and kee Joe's comforting assurances, and replied

impelled them to such a life in early days, bave passed away. There is a kind of wild about a mile west of Spencer Pond, and independence, a perfect freedom from all the thirty miles from the Forks. The snow was restraints of conventional life, an individuality very deep, and the experience of the morning of character, a bounding elasticity of spirit, had taught Yankee Joe that passing that disfelt by the poorest hunter, when launched tance on snow-shoes, in a space of time suffifairly into the wilderness, beyond the bounds ciently short to be of service to his friend, of civilization, that the richest denizen of was impossible. Divesting himself, therefor Spencer Pond. This journey was a fear-I have been led almost unconsciously into ful one, for a human being to undertake; but moncement was to record the tragical fate of and occasional thoughts, as they flitted thro' ended with his life, and whose name is still ance, before the spark of life had fled, he cherished in fond remembrance among his might be pointed at in after times, as one who had the guilt of human blood upon his soul, About seventeen years ago, two men, fully lent additional energy and elasticity to his deer. Fortunately, the snow on the Pond flying leap. Some of these leaps were afterwards measured, and found to be fifteen and sandy hair, a face somewhat freckled, an eye sixteen feet each. Sometime in the afternoon like a hawk, and a quickness and activity in he reached a small camp on Stony Brook, ed to the spot where he had left Capt. P. while he continued his route to the Forks. which he reached before nightfall. An express was immediately sent down the river for a surgeon, and upon his arrival, the next morning, the weather having grown cooler, a considerable party, with Yankee Joe for guide, set out on snow-shoes. The doctor could not cope, in this new mode of travelling, with those whose practice had been greater, and proceeded at a pace which ill accorded with the impatient wishes of Yankee Joe. The way was long, and the march fatiguing, and the doctor broke down shortly after nightfall, in spite of Joe's earnest entreaties to the contrary, when within about three miles of the spot where he had left the wounded man. Shortly after they had kinof February as they jogged along merrily dled a fire, Yankee Joe, saying he would give the sufferer warning that help was at hand, neighborhood of the Spencer. The dying woods of Maine in winter, and this day's man, whose life was now flowing fast away, heard the well remembered sound, and rousing up from the lethargic state into which he had fallen, said to the two men who had reached

> interred beneath the shade of an apple orchard, which he planted with his own hands. It is not probable that this story will excite that interest among strangers as the events themselves did in the community where the parties were known; but I thought it might serve to illustrate some of the perils attend-

[From the Vankee Blade.] MR. AND MRS. BATTLE: Or, Mouse vs. Rat.

Mr. and Mrs. Battle were a fond and loving twelve-month, had dwelt as "one flesh," in for some ten minutes together, luxuriating in when, suddenly, with a piercing shriek, Mrs. B. sprang from her chair and jumped upon the side table, crying out at the top of he lungs, "Lord of mercy! Oh, that horrid heing! Kill him, Mr. Battle! Kill him!" The husband, quick as thought, seized the poker, and, though half-frightened out of his senses, raised it firmly over his head, and

casting a glance at his wife, who stood leaning against the wall, pale, shivering, and half frantic with terror, he at length recovered his wits and the use of his tongue, so far as to

and marvellous. The thaw continued two or Mr. B. breathed a little more freely, after three days, during which time they stirred this last piece of information, for, to say the but little beyond the precincts of the camp. truth, he was by no means, a Hercules in third day, although the snow was extremely dred and five pounds, even after dinner) and soft and slumpy, intending to traverse one of their "lines" a short distance, and reconstruct cut-throat who had hidden himself in the and rebait such of the traps as might have room, that had caused his wife's fright, his become deranged during the thaw. They knees had begun to knock together a little a had proceeded but about one mile, which la Belshazzar, notwithstanding his great show space had been traversed with no little diffi- of bravery. But now, regaining with marculty on account of their continual slumping, although they were their snow-shoes, when Capt. P. proposed a return to camp, to await more favorable weather, to which Yankee courage and presence of mind worthy of an

"But I assure you, Madam, it was a rat.

have been collected during the day, give him sufficient occupation till the arrival of the usual hour of repose; when he enjoys such sleep as those only know, who have camped down with a roaring fire at their feet, a bed of hemlock, and — a blanket stretched overhead for a canopy.

But in spite of all the toil and hardship attendant upon such a life, men are not want-

"Mrs. Battle, there's no standing this-No! evening. nor I won't stand it any longer. I will At midnight, a carriage conveyed the happy have a divorce, if there's one to be had in the pair to their home, while the invited guests country. I won't live with such a termagant. continued to dance, No, I won't, Mrs. Battle, and that's the long

Here Mrs. Battle fell back in her chair, and ourst into a flood of tears. Pry, finding matters getting a little too hot, crept slily out of the room, and run for home as if from a hornet's nest, Mr. Battle paced the room huror more, with blanched cheek, and lip quiver- married Rachel, Moses married Zipporah, riedly to and fro, for the space of five minutes ing with rage, and finally seated himself by a and King Ahasuerus married Esther. window, and, with an air of affected unconcern, began to whistle Yankee Doodle. He had been seated but three or four minutes, when his wife, suddenly rising up, came across the room, threw her arms affectionately about his neck, and buried her head in his bosom. "My dear husband."

"My dear wife." "I have offended-deeply offended you. Can you forgive me?"

"Yes, sweet, a thousand times," "How foolish I was to dispute with you, dear one, about such a trifle."

"Yes, it was very foolish in both of us. ever mind; thank heaven, we've come to our senses again. Kiss me, darling-there, all's made up. Ain't we happy now?"

"Yes, my love. Clouds will come so times, but, thank Providence, they are all gone house of the arrangement, so that he might now. We could'nt have expected sunshine not carry the stick into the house. always. Oh, won't we have the precious times together, hereafter, loving each other so tenderly! There, it does seem to me as if I were at this moment, perfectly, perfectly the ostlers' lobby during the night, but it didn't

darling. There—we've had the last of our that it had disappeared! quarrels—havn't we, my own, my angel one?" "Yes, dearest. And if we were going to be about something of more importancewould'nt it, love? The more I think of it, the more foolish it appears, quarreling about so trifling a thing as a mouse."

"You forget, my dear; a rat you mean." "No, my dear, I mean a mouse." "How can you, Mrs. Battle, say a mouse,

when I've told you over and over again 'twas a rat? D'ye think I've no eyes?" "I say what I mean, Mr. Battle, and I mean became easy. ust what I say. To say that was a rat, is

you, Battle. I don't believe you ever saw a whole house to its foundation, the windows rat, Battle. Every body knows they have of the kitchen were blown out, and the cook long round tails, like a file. But I'm an abused woman, and I won't put up with such treatalong. And I will tell you, Battle, it was a

"And I'll tell you Mrs. Battle, it wasn't a mouse."

"'Twas a rat."

"'Twas a mouse." "Rat." "Mouse." "Rat." "Mouse." "Rat." "Mouse." "Rat." 'Mou_" "R_" "M_"

absence, burst suddenly into the room, put an end to hostilities, and threw both parties into temporary good humor. To this day, however, the cause of Mrs. Battle's fright has never ceased to be a prolific source of contention, Mr. Battle insisting most strenuously that "it was a rat," and Mrs. Battle insisting most strenuously that "it was a rat," and Mrs. Battle insisting most strenuously that "it was a rat," and Mrs. Battle insisting most strenuously that "it was a rat," and Mrs. Battle insisting most strenuously that "it was a mouse." A hundred times they've squabled till almost ready to broomstick each other, and a hundred times they have just made all up again, and asked each other's forgiveness, when an unfortunate allusion by one of the parties to the cause of their quarrel has caused all the smoth-protunate allusion by one of the parties to the cause of their quarrel has caused after the most simple thing is met by an ended of thousands in the sister isle:

A HEBREW WEDDING.

A I so the boose would have been in flames in a twinkling!

Large, for the cure of jamilec, obspecial, costiveness, all impurities of the blood, and general debility of the boose, and general debility and in the blood, and general debility and in the lood, and general debility and in the protesting of the story is, that it is substantially true. [Portland Bulletin.

As I size Answer. It may seem a matter of no extraordinary difficulty to give a plain answer to a plain question; and yet it is an act which it evidently requires much trouble to the ready to broomstick each other, and a hundred times they've squabled till almost ready to broomstick each other, and a hundred times they have just made all up again, and asked each other's forgiveness, when an unfortunate allusion by one of the parties to the cause of their quarrel has caused the parties of the content of the

of a recent Hebrew Wedding in New York. hill; for neither of them is any road at all." place in this city between two young couple, who had been engaged some year and a half to each other. In order to give all their "Certainly not. But, one word for all, my friends and companions an opportunity of being present on the occasion, the Minerva kind of road here?" "There now, if your Rooms, in Broadway, were engaged—a practice generally prevailing in Europe, and worthy of imitation in this country, as our houses are so small that few beyond the in these parts; and the best thing you can do not be the country of imitation in the country. family circle can be accommodated at a mar-riage festival. The ceremony was to take place in the afternoon, and the carriages continued to arrive with the ladies and gentlemen until 3 o'clock. The gentlemen repaired to the large saloon, which was brilliantly if I belonged to the place? that would have settled the business. Take a fool's advice,

In the afternoon prayers were said by the and stop where you are." officiating priest, and the ceremony of signing and witnessing the contract then took place, the bridegroom only signing the various obligations in use since the Babylonish captivity.

That concluded, a canopy of crimson damask was opened, and held by four young ask was opened, and held by four young ask was opened. gentlemen, wearing the insignia of grooms-men, and from an opposite door the bride entered, dressed richly in white satin, her er the other day, to a legal friend who had head ornamented with white flowers, from invited him into a French restaurant in the which was suspended a rich veil, which cov- lower part of the city, to take a hasty dinner ered her face. A troop of bridesmaids, dressed with him; "what meat is it?" "It's beef, I in white, followed in her train, together with think," said the lawyer. The countryman her mother and a large number of ladies, replied, "I guess not; don't taste like beef to dressed for the occasion. The parties placed facing each other, sustained at each side by dish before him with thoughtful solicitude. parents and friends; the priest holding a glass At the next mouthful, he laid his knife and of wine in his hand, chanted the marriage fork down, and asked with eager curiosity, ceremony with becoming solemnity—when the bridegroom, taking a ring from a waistcoat pocket, exhibited it to those around him, exclaimed, removing the last morsel from his to satisfy them of its genuine character, saying in Hebrew, as he placed it on the fore finger of his bride, "Lot with this ring do I wed thee, according to the laws of Moses and I to the laws of Moses and I to the laws of Moses and I let war, and I know what it is." And although Israel." Then each tasting the wine over it was an excellent restaurant at which the which the blessing had been said, the bridegroom dashed the glass to pieces, in proof of
the instability and insecurity of all earthly
blessings, and the usual congratulations and
embracing of parents, relatives and friends
took place. The whole party then retired to

servant, I declare, Battle, you are as cross as a table. All drank their health and happibear, Battle, and as unreasonable as you can ness. The song, the jest, the merry glees made the welkin ring, until the flourish of **Mrs. Battle, you are enough to provoke a trumpets announced that the hand was in the saint Three times you have contradicted me, orchestra, and the whole party rose and retired to the ball-room, where dancing was "All because I said a mouse wasn't a rat. kept up until a late hour-ices and refreshmouse ain't a rat, and you know it, Battle." ments being amply served in the course of the

This was a gay and agreeable Hebrew wedding, where a great number were hospitably entertained, and the whole ceremony was so very impressive, that their wedding-day will be the theme of conversation and a day of jubilee for the rest of their lives. So Jacob

A BLOW UP.

An affair transpired, one day last week, at certain stage tavern, about as far from N. Yarmouth as from Gray, that made quite a stir in the neighborhood. The landlord of the tavern, it appears, was not on the most friendly terms with the ostlers of the Stage Company. Among other sins laid at their he suspected them of levying on his wood pile to keep their small office in the stable, warm. Determined to ascertain wheth er his suspicions where correct, he selected a tough stick of wood into which he bored a large hole with an auger, and depositing in the cavity about half a pound of powder, plugged it up nicely, and threw it down in front of the wood pile where it would be handy. previously warning the chore boy of the

Satisfied with the arrangements thus made, the landlord returned to his chamber with the expectation of hearing a grand explosion in go off, at least in the manner expected-still to his amazement he found in the morning

After consulting with the chore boy, he be came satisfied that the "identical" stick had uarrel again—which never can be—it would been thrown back upon the wood pile, by some teamsters who had stopped to bate their horses during the night; thereupon he and the boy commenced a strict search, but so well had the wood been disguised that he himself found it imposssible to recognize it. Every time there was occasion to carry wood in the house, the search was renewed, but to no purpose, and at length, suspecting the boy himself had removed it out of the way, he

But the stick was there, and at last it found the most absurd thing I ever heard. A rat, its way into the house, and into the cook stove. It was just before dinner, and the stove was "Absurd or not, Mrs. Battle, I tell you, you steaming, fizzing and popling with a variety are a simpleton. You don't know beans from of messes, preparing for the table, and every thing was going on calmly as usual, when all "Then its because I've lived so long with at once an explosion took place that shook the ment longer. I'll go home to my father's. blackened that it would have been as difficult We'll see, then, how some folks will get to tell tother from which, as it was to pitch upon the "identical" stick! The cook and servant girl happened to be in the farthest part of the room at the moment, and although severe fright. To borrow the words of Tom

"They thought they both were canonized, Like sogers in a battle.

The whole neighborhood was in a fright. Just at this moment, a stage-coach drew up and the dapper little landlord was almost bebefore the door, and the appearance of an old reft of his senses at the catastrophe, and but and long-expected friend, who, after a long for the exertions of the contumaceous ostler, absence, burst suddenly into the room, put an it is said the house would have been in flames

Major Noah gives the following account road is as near as that on the other side of the A few days ago, a Hebrew wedding took "Then which way ought I to go?" "Oh, that

one of the saloons to partake of various re-freshments. About 7, dinner was announced, and the table, spread with every thing choice and substantial, with all the luxuries that could be procured, and the richest wines, was up, a chap come in with a fuz cap and a dirty soon surrounded with the gay throng, the "surtoot," and laid down a little bundle at the

further send of the counter. He looked at the keeper and see he was a little busy; so he said, lookin' shy at him as he went out, says he, "Tain't no matter about the money; now, but that makes eleven," pintin' toward the bundle. Joues looked at the bundle, and he see the head of a cat stickin' out at the cend, with long smellers onto it, as his finger! He left that shop 'mazin' quick, and hain't never cat a sussenger sence!"

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Dr. KITTEDEE'S Celebrated Green Nerve and Box Offinment, as maniferanc, viz. Rheumatins, agrains, lameness, gout, swelled jeints, and rhead, plants, and in contraction of the cords, scrolin, cilibilatis, piles, sive eyes and throat, pain in the back, side and breast, burns, and all cutmeous humors and eruptions of the skin, fresh wounds, chapped hands, diseases of the bones and nerves, &c.

Every fand, especially the owners or sainable horses. In it is an excellent article for scanner, being a sure preventive and cure for scarvy, and all the various diseases incident to persons following the sea.

This column and all the various diseases incident to persons following the sea.

This column and the colors, Scarch, chair, for house, and colors for head of the skin, fresh wounds, chapped hands, diseases of the following complaints of horses: galls, cuts, corks, claips, cracked heeis, cerated, begind the comment of the following complaints of horses: galls, cuts, corks, claips, cracked heeis, cerated, begind the properletor, Goo, Mass. On the following complaints of horses: galls, cuts, corks, claips, cracked heeis, cerated, begind and stifle joints. The public to many highly extuled medicines, if is not head of the subscriber, which the to many highly extuled medicines, if is not head of the subscriber, will receive the same business of the skin when the comment of the core of the following complaints of horses: galls, cuts, corks, claips, cracked heeis, cerated, begind the core of the following complaints of horses: galls, cuts, corks, claips, cracked heeis, cerated, begi thing here, and I were only your humble bride and groom seated at the head of the further wend of the counter. He looked at SOMETHING NEW! NO HUMBUG

Druggist, No. 76 Union street, Boston, Mass.
Sold by J. E. Ladon and Eders Fuller, Angusta; B. Wales, Hallowell; A. T. Perkins and C. P. Branch, Gardiner; Wm. Dyer, Waterville; Stauley & Prince, Wintrop; M. C. Moulton, Wayne; J. Allen, Chesterville; George Calden and G. Gage, Wilton; J. Bean & D. Wood, East Wilton; J. W. Perkins, Farmington; Thomas Caswell, Farmington Faller, Blunding & Dyer, New Sharon; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; F. Spencer, Readfield Corner, and by agents generally throughout the State. ally throughout the State.

J. E. LADD, Augusta, wholesale agent.

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July 1st, 1846.



THE subscribers give notice that they have lately erect ed a large and commodious shop, with new fixture ad machinery, and are prepared to furnish their improve orse Powers, and also their latest improved Grain Cleans Their Horse Powers are considered by those who have used them, as decidedly the best now in use, and their them.

used them, as decidedly the best now in use, and the Cleansers give universal satisfaction. All orders prompt strended to. EZRA WHITMAN, JR., & CO. Winthrop, July, 1846. Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery

And Photographer's Furnishing Depot.

WARDED the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the fassachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguer-cotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to the seather. Instruction given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

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Hand Ware Goods. Also a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stove, Furniture, &c., which is offered for sale on walusble terms. And Photographer's Furnishing Depot.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestaut, 136 Chestaut, 137 Court and 58 Hanover sta; Baltimore, 205 Ware, Stove Furniture, 5c., which is offered for sale on Baltimore st; Washington, Pennsylvapia Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cinciunati, Fourth and Wainut and 176 Main st; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vicille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church st. 27 Vicille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church st. 27 52 HAVILAND & TUTTLE'S

HAVILAND & TUTTLE'S

WATER WHEEL.

This subscribers have lately received a patent for their highly approved Water Wheel, and are prepared to receive orders for the various sizes required for manufacturing purposes. This wheel, which is constructed for the best application of water, will run equally well under water, and from its simplicity will be found to be the most valuable wheel in use. It is not subject to the inconveniences incident to many other wheels, with ite, but may be used at all seasons of the year. By means of an attached regulator this wheel will so control the vent as to use to the best possible advantage, the amount of water, whether the quantity available be a spring freshet or a summer drought, and will operate precisely as well as if it was originally intended for the existing state of water while the wheel is in motion. It will be seen at once that this wheel on a stream which is irregular in its head or amount of water.

This wheel is rapidly finding favor with mill wrights and others acquainted with machinery, and we confidently assert that we can furnish a wheel, which, if placed by the side of any other wheel, will be found to be by far the most economical, valuable and durable. It may be used on a horizontal or perpendicular shaft, and when constructed or cast iron, its equal for speed and power (with any given quantity of water) is no where to be found. Individuals who are about purchasing, are invited to examine this wheel, and the proprietors are so sanguine of its capability that if it does not fully answer the representations we will refund the money and at our own expense remove the

GOODWIN'S Indian Vegetable and Sarsaparille Bit-ters, for the cure of jaundice, dyspensia, costiveness, billious and liver complaint, indegestion, drowsiness, head-

Bostom.

Sold by J. E. Ladd and Ener Fuller, Augusta; B. Wales, Hallowell; A. T. Perkins and C. P. Branch, Gardiner; Wm. Dyer, Waterville; Stanley & Prince, Winthrop, M. C. Moulton, Wayne; J. Allen, Chesterville; George Calden and G. Gage, Wilton; J. Bean and D. Wood, East Wilton; J. W. Perkins, Farmitation; Thomas Caswell, Farmington Falis; Blunding & Dyer, New Sharon; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; F. Spencer, Residield Corner; and by agents generally throughout the State.

Also, Addominal Supporters for Prolapsus Uteri, Trussee for Prolapsus Ani; Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet; Trussee repaired at one hour's notice, and often times made to answer as well as new. The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the ast ten years, feels confident in being able to soit all cases that may come to him.

INSEED and SOLAR LAMP OIL, just received and for all by 1 J. E. LADD.

THE TIMELY REMEDY 114

TO ALL WHON IT MAY CONCERN.

LYNOW that cold winter is coming. Yes—winter, win-

The prom Dr. John C. Warren of Boston.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with horning accommodating trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of the the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend thin to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

John C. Warren, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Rosbury.—Since the death of Mr. J. F. Foster of Boston.—I have sent many persons to be fitted with trusses, and shidonalized and persons to be fitted with trusses, and shidonalized and persons to be fitted with trusses, and shidonalized and persons to be fitted with trusses, and shidonalized and persons to be fitted with trusses, and shidonalized and persons to be fitted with trusses.

P. G. Robbins, M. D.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.—I have sent many persons
be fitted with trusses and abdominal supporters by Jas.
Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in

their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account I am in the habit of rending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that eatility is them a good article, and see that they are well litted.

If. B. C. Greene, M. D.

The Great Medicine of the Day

Rockingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

EXETED. N. II.

This office continues to insure dwelling houses, berns as tores, and other buildings; also merchandize and personal property generally, at the usual rates. The amount of Fremium Notes, constituting the capital of the company f Premium Notes, constituting the capital of the company, accorde \$400,000.

No property considered hazardous is now insured by the Dines, and no more than \$3000 is now taken in any one ink. By order of the Directors.

JOB. P. DILLINGHAM, Agent.
Augusta, Feb. 20, 1846.



THE CHEAPEST FEED IN USE for Horses, Cattle and Hogs. THE subscriber having set up one of Pitts' Corn and Cob Machines, at his Grist Mill in Augusta, is now ready to make corn and cob meal in any quantity, with the greatest dispatch. The public are lavited to try this feed; those having done so, stating it to be one third cheaper than clear corn meal.

WM. BRIDGE.

re about purchasing, are invited to examine that and the proprietors are so sanguine of its capability it does not fully answer the representations we will the money and at our own expense remove the information relative to this wheel can be obtained F. Chandler, Patent Agent, Augusta, or WEBBER & HAVILAND, Manufacturers, Waterville, or EBEN'R TUTTLE, Causan.

Waterville, or EBEN'R TUTTLE, Causan.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

Thing, Mt. Veruon; F. Spencor, Readileid Corner; and by agents generally throughout the State.

J. E. LADD, Wholesale agent, Augusta.

July 1st, 1846.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER continues to manufacture all the various approved TRUSSES, at his old stand, No. 305 Woshington street, opposite No. 264, entrance in Teimple Avenue, BOSTON, where he hus been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other persen engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also, Abdominal Supporters for Prolapsus Uteri, Trussec for Prolapsus Ani; Suspensory Bags. Knee Cans. Rack

K NOW that cold winter is coming. Yes—winter, winter, with all its decaded array of diseases—colds, coughs, asthma, whooping congh, influenza, and consumption—yes, pale consumption! with its horrid retinue of attendants—cold sweats, racking pains, resiless days, sleep-less nights, nauseous expectoration, weating distributes, and

By RUSSBLL BATON.

RZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

TERMS.—One dollar and seventy-five cents per annum R. B. C. Gerens, M. D.

Boston, April 27, 1846.—The undersigned is familiar with
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rarious kinds of supporters and other apparatus required
to invalide, and fully believes that the character of his
work will averably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. Shith, Ed. Boston Medical Jour.

Boston, October, 1846.

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